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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,159. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: RAIN, COLDER.

Stock Market—Dull and irregular.

Wheat, 99¾; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7⅛.

The police chapter of the new charter was discussed at the first public hearing by the Charter Commission. President Roosevelt argued for a single-headed Police Commission; Mr. Parker made suggestions as to the position of the Chief of Police; Mr. Andrews pointed out what to his mind was the necessity of having a single head for the department. The nineteenth chapter of the new charter, relating to the Department of Health, was made public. It makes a change in the membership of the controlling board, but little in the duties and powers of the present city board. Page 4.

It is announced that the once famous collection of pictures, statuary, and art objects owned by Marshall O. Roberts, and which at his death he left to his widow, who is the wife of Col. Ralph Vivian of London, will be sold at auction during the week beginning Jan. 18. The pictures will be sold at Chickering Hall, and the other things will be sold at the house, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.—Page 3.

The New York University Council and Union Theological Seminary Directors have been in a courteous controversy over an agreement, made in 1890, in regard to a gift to each by Charles Butler, involving certain reciprocal privileges. This has ended in a declaration by the university that future relations are only those of academic courtesy and not by agreement.—Page 12.

Senator Hale, in an interview with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, says that Cuba has been remarkably prosperous under Spanish rule, and gives statistics to sustain his assertion. The island, he adds, is not taxed unusually high, and he doubts if the leaders of the present insurrection could give her as advantageous a government as that which she has under Spain.—Page 7.

The Corporation Counsel has furnished Superintendent Constable with his construction of that section of the Consolidation act wherein it relates to buildings altered to be occupied by hotels. He holds that any alteration, however slight in the building itself, in order to use it as a hotel, brings it under the section applying to the construction.—Page 3.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday sent his annual message to the Board of Aldermen of that city. It will probably be known as the last message of a Mayor of Brooklyn. He included in it correspondence with State Engineer Adams on water supply for Greater New York from the Adirondacks. He also made recommendations on consolidation.—Page 12.

Examiners from Ohio, who have been investigating the Globe Fire Insurance Company of this city, reported to the Insurance Superintendent of that State that examination of necessary books was refused to them, and upon that report the Superintendent said he should suspend the company from doing business in Ohio.

Charles N. Chadwick read a paper before the Froebel Society in Brooklyn yesterday. In it he said New York schools are mechanical, while the Brooklyn schools have a home atmosphere. He opposed Seth Low's proposal to cut down the members of the Board of Education from forty-five to fifteen.

Representative Money of Mississippi returned to Havana yesterday after a three days' absence which he declined to explain. It was believed in Havana that he had visited the insurgents. Consul General Lee denied that Mr. Money had seen any rebels.

An underground trolley car on the Lenox Avenue line caught fire from a burned-out connection, it was thought. The fire was readily extinguished by a bucket brigade, although an alarm had been turned in, and three engines and a hook and ladder company responded.—Page 2.

Justice Bischoff yesterday dismissed the suit brought by Thomas Ray against James R. and Foxhall Keene. Ray was employed in the Keene stables in 1891, and lost a leg by being thrown by a horse. He sued for $50,000 damages.—Page 12.

George F. Carl of San Francisco, who has set out to travel 20,000 miles, pay his expenses without borrowing, begging or stealing, and accumulate $500, all in a year, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday. He has gone 10,096 miles since May 20.

Vice Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey who heard the divorce case in which the Rev. J. C. Allen of Jersey City is the defendant, has recommended to Chancellor McGill that a divorce be granted Mrs. Allen, and that her alimony be fixed at $7.50 a week.

Lieut. John H. C. Coffin, United States Navy, died yesterday at Fort Hamilton from consumption contracted while on board the Aiert in the Bering Sea patrol. An examining board to determine his condition was to meet yesterday.

James Duffy, the pugilist who was taken ill after his glove fight with George Justice at the Broadway Athletic Club on Saturday night, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital of cerebral hemorrhage.—Page 3.

The opening services of the Week of Prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, were held at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and will continue during the week and next Sunday.

Noon revival services were opened yesterday at Cooper Union. They will continue daily for one month. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn made an address and Ira D. Sankey sang.—Page 3.

The Germania, Allemania, and West Side Banks of St. Paul, Minn., failed yesterday. The City Bank of Nora Springs, Iowa, and the Merchants' National Bank at Devil's Lake, N. D., also failed.

John Jacob Astor has made a contract for an electric plant for the enlarged Waldorf Hotel with the Walker Company. The plant will run at a pinch 50,000 incandescent lights.

At Cleveland yesterday the names of Senators Lodge and Proctor and Representative Draper were discussed in connection with possible appointments to the McKinley Cabinet.

The manager of the New York Cab Company said yesterday that the places of all the striking cabmen are filled, and he does not think the company's patrons will suffer any further inconvenience.—Page 3.

It was announced at Albany yesterday that during the week of Jan. 25 open competitive examinations would be held in New York City for aspirants for places in the New York courts.

Ex-Recorder of Deeds Samuel B. Chase of Cook County, Ill., is short in his accounts with the county over $52,000. The County Attorney has made a report accusing him of malfeasance in office.

By a combination of eleven Democrats and four Republicans, Alderman David S. Stewart was elected President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday.

Petitions have been presented to the Council of Paola, Kan., asking that brass bands be prohibited from playing airs with high keys.

The silver service for the cruiser Brooklyn will be on public view at the Art Association rooms Thursday.—Page 3.

It has been decided that Assemblyman Finn of this city is to lead the Democratic minority in the Assembly this year.—Page 2.

Three saws were found in the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City yesterday. Three bars were found sawed through.—Page 3.

A shortage of about $3,200 in the accounts of Prison Clerk Corwin of Sing Sing prison has been discovered.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town-buyers.—Page 7.

Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 11.

The United Service.—Page 2.
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WILL GOMEZ SURRENDER?

A REPORT THAT HE WILL SOON ASK FOR TERMS.

A Number of Battles in Which the Insurgents Have Been Defeated by the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Havana says it is expected that Maximo Gomez and other insurgent leaders will soon make overtures to the Spanish military authorities in Cuba with a view to securing favorable terms of surrender.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Four hundred rebel cavalrymen, commanded by Maximo Gomez, the insurgent Commander in Chief, made attacks at Santa Teresa and other places upon a Government convoy. The Spanish forces comprised artillery and the charges of the rebels were met with volleys of grapeshot, which caused havoc in their ranks. It is calculated that 100 of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish losses are said to have been only a Captain and a private killed and thirteen wounded. The convoy has arrived at Arroyo Blanco.

Col. Alsina reports that he has dispersed several rebel parties at Brujitos, Province of Pinar del Rio. Nine insurgents were killed. The troops destroyed over 100 huts and a number of plantations. They also captured 205 persons who were living in the fields.

Gen. Luque reports from Cienfuegos that his command met 1,500 rebels at Marroquin, Province of Santa Clara, and, after a long fight, compelled them to retreat. No mention is made of the losses on either side.

Col. Benedicto, with his column, has had a fierce engagement, lasting five hours, with the united parties of rebels under the leaders Aguirre, Aranguran, and Arango, aggregating 2,000 men. The battle was fought near Tapaste, in the Province of Havana. The Spaniards, who were largely outnumbered, fought until their last cartridge was gone, and were only saved from being routed by the rebels by the timely arrival on the field of a reinforcing column from Tapaste under command of Col. Aguilara. After the arrival of these troops the tide was turned and the rebels were driven back and dispersed, leaving thirty-eight dead on the field. The Spaniards captured four prisoners, but they were wounded and died later from their injuries. The troops had one officer and fourteen privates wounded.

Several detachments of Col. Melquizo's column, while reconnoitering at Montes, Capiazo, and other places, have destroyed over 400 huts of all kinds and demolished all of the forage and other resources of the enemy south of the Lajas and Pilato Hills. The detachments also surprised a rebel camp occupied by a small party of insurgents, three of whom were killed. The troops suffered no losses.

Francisco Padron was shot in the Cabana Fortress at sunrise this morning for the crime of rebellion.

Captain General Weyler returned to Havana last evening, arriving on board the transport ship Legazpi, from Mariel, at 8 o'clock.

It is said that Gen. Gonzalez Munoz has been appointed Chief of Staff under Captain General Weyler.

MONEY'S DOINGS IN CUBA.

Report that the Mississippi Congressmen Visited the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The doings of Representative Money of Mississippi are exciting a good deal of interest here, in official as well as in unofficial circles. Since his arrival, Mr. Money has made no attempt at concealment of his purpose in visiting the island. He says that he always has been deeply interested in the Cuban question; that he has been confused by conflicting reports as to the progress of the war and as to the merits of the issues between the Spaniards and Cubans, and he has come for the purpose of learning the exact truth for himself. Since his arrival, he has been investigating at every available point.

A mild sensation has been caused by the fact that Mr. Money left his hotel Saturday morning and did not reappear until this evening. All efforts to learn from him where he had been were fruitless, he declining to say anything that would tend to disclose his whereabouts since Saturday. The general opinion is that he has been within the rebel lines seeking the information he desired, but there is no way of establishing the truth of this belief.

Consul General Lee is authority for the statement that Mr. Money has no connection with the Cuban Junta in New York. This statement is made in view of the fact that a report has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Money is an agent of the Junta, or has some connection with that body. Gen. Lee adds that Mr. Money made the trip to Cuba for pleasure and to obtain personal information within lawful limits of the condition of the country, in order to enable him to speak with authority on the Cuban question.

Last Saturday Mr. Money, Gen. Lee says, was invited to visit the town of San José de las Lajas, some fifteen miles southeast of Havana, in order to see the country. He went there that day and remained until today. He remained in the town during his entire stay and saw no rebels.

La Lucha to-day, speaking of the report that Mr. Money went to visit the insurgent leaders, says it does not believe that he would commit such a misdemeanor and place himself outside the pale of the law. Such an act would be unpardonable in a person whose duty it is to know and respect the laws of the country he visits. If it is a serious offense for other Americans to visit the insurgent camps it is still worse for one to do so who represents his country in its Parliament.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA TO INTERVENE.

To Prevent a Breach Betwen the United States and Spain.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Tageblatt asserts that France and Russia have agreed to intervene at Washington to prevent a breach between the United States and Spain.

His Experience in a Cell.

Arturo de Bion, who for twelve years had been in the leaf-tobacco business in Havana, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Seguranca. He was booked as Prof. de Bion. He gave France as his place of nativity. The professor said that he had recently made a visit to Key West on business, returning to Havana three days later. On his return he had occasion to go to Guanabacoa, which is a short distance from Morro Castle. There he was arrested and, without explanation, cast into a cell. The cell had a bare stone floor, and no chair, cot, or bedclothing. After four days, during which he received poor and insufficient food, and slept on the stones, he was released. He complained at the police headquarters, where he was told that he had been arrested as a suspect, and that he ought to be thankful to escape at all.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DYNAMITE.

Trial of an Apparatus That May Be Used in Cuba.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 4.—It is reported here that a representative of the Cuban Junta has been superintending some experiments with dynamite on the coast near the mouth of the Merrimac River.

An electric battery and a huge kite were factors in the experiment.

According to the story told here, explosions that were tremendously destructive were caused by those in charge of the apparatus at a distance of a mile and a half.

It is said that it is planned to use the apparatus in the Cuban warfare.

MINISTER WILLIS DYING.

He Has Been Given Up by His Physicians in Honolulu.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 4.—United States Minister Willis, whose condition for some time has been very serious, at the time of the departure from Honolulu of the Miowera, which has just arrived at this port, was given up by his physicians, and his death was momentarily expected.

Much sympathy was expressed by the residents, as the Minister was very popular both in his private and official capacity.

CABINET TALK AT CLEVELAND.

The Names of Senators Lodge and Proctor Mentioned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—Major McKinley devoted two or three hours to his inaugural address to-day and has the first draft of it almost completed. He was not seen by many visitors.

There was a good deal of talk to-day about New England Cabinet possibilities on the part of those who came to Cleveland on political missions, and the names of Senators Lodge and Proctor were carefully canvassed. Mention was also made by New England visitors of Congressman William Draper of Massachusetts and of Representative Stewart of Vermont.

It is practically certain the position of Secretary of the Treasury has been offered to no one.

FAILURES IN THE WEST.

Concerns in Chicago, Quincy, Ill., and Other Places Closed.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 4.—The wholesale and retail crockery store of H. Riddler & Co. was closed by the Sheriff to-day on judgments aggregating about $8,000. The assets are $40,000 and the liabilities $30,000.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Sheriff this afternoon closed the wall paper and stationery store of E. S. Hurlburt on an execution for $506.75 in favor of Walter Fiddyment. The Kiggins & Tooker Company of Chicago also have a claim for $97.88. Neither the assets nor liabilities are large.

CRESTON, Iowa, Jan. 4.—"The Bell," M. I. & A. G. Blotcky Company, proprietors, the largest department store in the city, filed mortgages to-day amounting to $10,000. The assets are $25,000; liabilities, $10,000. New York and Chicago firms are the principal creditors.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—L. W. Abt & Co., wholesale jewelers at 234 Fifth Avenue, failed to-day. Liabilities and assets are unknown.

RAIN DAMAGE IN MICHIGAN.

Great Losses in Crops and Property at Many Points.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Reports from different sections of Michigan show that much damage has been done by heavy rains. The town of Ashley is nearly under water. Sidewalks are afloat and the railroad track is in some places a foot under water. Great damage is being done to crops and property.

At Benton Harbor heavy floods and continuous rains for the last three days have overflowed rivers and streams, flooding thousands of acres. Many bridges are gone and buildings flooded. The Big Four Railway tracks in the city limits are under four feet of water, and all traffic is suspended.

The St. Jospeh Valley Road is inundated for several rods, and trestle works are undermined.

Rain has fallen incessantly for seventy-two hours at Niles.

IN A REVOLVING HURRICANE.

Experience of the Bark Victoria on Her Trip from Brazil.

A day's closing of the port by fog brought an unusually large fleet of incoming craft of all kinds yesterday. Seventeen steamships and nineteen square riggers were reported passing in at the Hook.

The German bark Victoria arrived forty-one days out from Rio Janeiro. Her master, Capt. Bachmann, reported that on Dec. 26 in latitude 26 degrees north, longitude 60 degrees west, he encountered a revolving hurricane. His vessel was hove down on the port side for eight hours so far that he feared she would capsize. The yards dipped the sea.

The bark was hove to under storm canvas when the wind struck her, but she fell over and remained so, as though her ballast cargo had shifted. Finally, when the wind hauled it lifted her up again, and the ballast was evidently righted, as she came along in good shape throughout the rest of the voyage.

Prison Clerk's Accounts Short.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison says he is informed by an expert accountant that there is a shortage in the accounts of Clerk E. P. Corwin of about $3,200. It is in what is called the maintenance fund, and was a result of a system of borrowings that the clerk had carried on for some time, until he was unable to pay back. Mr. Corwin is sick at his home, in Newburg.

Senator Palmer Improving.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The condition of United States Senator Palmer, who has been threatened with pneumonia for several days, is improved somewhat to-day.

SAID TO BE A BIGAMIST.

Dr. De Juster, Who Is Wanted in Brooklyn for Deserting His Wife.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Dr. William J. De Juster, who has been posing as a Count, and who recently was wedded to Miss Belle Cutts of 3,672 Wabash Avenue, is locked up at the Central Station.

He is wanted in Denver, Col., for forgery and embezzlement, and in Brooklyn, N. Y., where, it is alleged, he has deserted a wife and child. If he has a wife in Brooklyn his recent marriage with Miss Cutts made him a bigamist, and it is likely he will be tried in Chicago for this offense, instead of being turned over to Denver or Brooklyn authorities.

De Juster was arrested last week for swindling the Edgerton Livery, but settled the financial difference. He then went to the Lexington Hotel and attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, but his life was saved through the prompt action of physicians.

A telegram has been sent to Brooklyn, and the arrival of Wife No. 1 is expected in a few days.

COULD NOT SUE THE RECEIVER.

An Opinion Regarding a Lease by the Old Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—An opinion affecting the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the successor of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, or Whisky Trust, was handed down to-day by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Empire Distilling Company of Peoria sued Receiver McNulta of the Whisky Trust for the recovery of nearly $40,000 rental, being the amount due under a twenty-five-year lease of the distillery to the trust, at the rate of $4,800 a year, the lease having eighteen years to run when it was ordered canceled by Judge Showalter, on the recommendation of the receiver. That Judge held the distillery company had no claim on the receiver, who was an officer of the court, and had no discretion but to obey a judicial order.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, written by Judge Jenkins, only takes the position that the suit was not properly brought against the receiver, who was not the proper person to sue; that the American Spirits Company, which assumed all the liabilities of the Whisky Trust when that property was bought in court, was the right party to make defendant. Many other leases have been canceled by the receiver with the authority of the Federal court.

JUMPED FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Strange Freak of the City Treasurer of Newport, Ky.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 4.—While the Southern Railway train from Atlanta was entering Rome, Ga., at an early hour this morning a passenger clad only in his night clothes took a flying leap from the platform of the sleeping coach, and lay in an unconscious heap beside the track until picked up by the crew. The man proved to be John R. Fisher, City Treasurer of Newport, Ky. He had been in Jacksonville, Fla., for his health.

On getting aboard his actions were remarked to be rather strange, and the car door was locked, but at daybreak he escaped by climbing over the transom. It is believed that his mind was temporarily unbalanced by worry over business matters, although at intervals he talked very intelligently. Friends took him in charge, as he was not dangerously hurt, and accompanied him to Cincinnati to-night.

The official, while on the cars, talked constantly of his business, and when the train neared Rome became very much excited, declaring that he had to go to his office, as he was late, under the apparent hallucination that he was in his own home. Finding the coach locked, he climbed over the transom and jumped madly off the platform. His clothes, with $700 in crisp bank notes and a fine gold watch, were left in his berth.

Fisher is an Odd Fellow, and found friends in this city. A brother-in-law, C. B. Reems, is President of the German National Bank of Newport.

REVIVAL OF MANUFACTURING.

Work Resumed in Concerns That Employ Forces of Men.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—Two thousand employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company started to work in the Wilmerding shops to-day, after an idleness of almost a month. Large orders have been received, and the works probably will run steadily from now on.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 4.—The Liberty Cycle Company resumed operations with an enlarged force of hands to-day, and expects to increase its force steadily as room is made in the factory for the men. All the old hands who failed to receive their wages when the business went into the hands of a receiver, several months ago, have been paid off, and most of them are back at work again.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Standard Cordage Company, on Camden Street, started up this morning after a shut-down of three years. The company will employ about 400 hands and will be running on fairly good time by Thursday, but it will take about three weeks before everything is in order.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 4.—The strike at the Anniston Rolling Mill, lasting three months, has been settled. The mill will resume operations at once, employing 500 men.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—The works of the National India Rubber Company, at Bristol, resumed operations to-day, after a "shut-down" for the annual stock taking.

A Large Rough Diamond Found.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 4.—Clermont County, south of here, is greatly excited over the finding of a fine white diamond in the rough, weiging five and one-half carats. The diamond was found by Joseph Taylor's eight-year-old son, and sold to Herman Keck, a Cincinnati jeweler, for $400.

Mr. Keck has just returned from the locality, and says there is no diamond mine in that hill. "The only way I can account for the presence of the stone in that locality is that it may have been swept from the supposed diamond mines in Canada during the glacial period, centuries ago. Several rough diamonds of a fine species were recently found near Waukesha, Wis., and after a thorough search this was the conclusion arrived at."

THREE ST. PAUL BANKS FAIL

GERMANIA, ALLEMANIA, AND WEST SIDE CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

All Were State Banks and Were Pulled Down by Their Depositors—Bank Failures in Iowa and North Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—The Germania, the Allemania, and the West Side Banks, all doing business as State banks, to-day closed their doors, each one of them being literally pulled down by its depositors.

The failure of the Bank of Minnesota Dec. 22 caused unrest in the community, and depositors withdrew their money from the three banks above to such an extent that they were forced to go to the wall, because they had not funds enough immediately in hand to meet the demands made upon them. Each of the three, however, is solvent, and all of them will reorganize as soon as the machinery for that purpose can be put into use.

The Directors of the Germania met this evening and appointed a Committee on Reorganization. The Germania is in the hands of P. M. Kerst as assignee, and the other two are in the hands of Bank Examiner Kenyon. A receiver will be appointed for the Allemania to-morrow, and the West Side Bank will try to make arrangements with its creditors and reopen without the intervention of a receiver.

The Germania's Trouble.

The closing of the Germania was in pursuance of the action of the Directors on Saturday night, who concluded to protect their depositors by suspending. President Willius prepared a statement, in which he said:

"As soon as the result of the Presidential election became known matters began to improve in a remarkable degree and there did not seem to be any doubt that on May 1 the bank would be in so strong and impregnable condition that an assessment could successfully be made on stock. This was the situation on the 22d of December, when the suspension of the Bank of Minnesota occurred, following immediately upon the failure of the Bank of Illinois of Chicago, which came as unexpectedly as a stroke of lightning in midwinter and caused general alarm.

"The four Minneapolis bank failures increased the panicky feeling, but I did not fear any disastrous outsome until it became apparent that certain evil disposed persons maliciously directed the attack toward the Germania Bank, circulating false and manufactured reports regarding it from one end of the city to the other with systematic persistency. Those people are a veritable pest, and they deserve the contempt of the entire community.

"I hoped from day to day that the excitement would subside and make room for better judgment, but it grew in intensity. The attack became bolder every day. After the close of business on Saturday, the 2d of January, we found the withdrawals of deposits had assumed such dimensions that we did not feel justified to continue receiving deposits or to pay out money beyond that day without having submitted the condition of affairs to the Directors. Consequently we called a special meeting of the board. We had paid off nearly $225,000 deposits in nine business days and kept on hand and in reserve something over $100,000 cash means, which show the unreasonableness of the panic. The Directors, after having weighed the matter in all its bearings, came unanimously to the conclusion that the action of the officers had been correct and that, however deplorable it might be, it became their duty, for the protection of all depositors and other creditors, to close the doors and to place the assets of the bank in charge of an assignee."

Cause of the Alemania's Failure.

The Allemania closed a few minutes before 11 o'clock with a crowd of depositors clamoring at the paying teller's window for their money. President Scheffer said:

"Our suspension is due to the large number of withdrawals this morning and the fact that most of our depositors withheld their deposits. The news of the suspension of our neighbor, the Germania, precipitated the run here, and, of course, with all the deposits being withheld, and the fact that there was a steady withdrawal, we could not stem the tide. When the full force of the Germania's failure burst on them they seemed to become panic-stricken, and they came down on us like a wolf on the fold. When the Bank of Minnesota failed the business men fortunately were not much disturbed, and few were caught. The feeling of ease was general, and might have continued had it not been for the failure of the four banks in Minneapolis. Then the panicky feeling came back, and was intensified by the fact that the business men then caught it very badly. The feeling naturally spread over here, and the people have not been easy since. When the Germania closed its doors this morning that was the last straw in the case, and they came down on us like a herd of wolves."

Speaking of the failure of the West Side Bank, President Staples said:

"Our suspension was due to that of the Allemania. We did our clearing through the Allemania, and this morning it failed to cover our clearings and sent them all back to us. In the meantime the news of the suspension of the Germania and Allemania spread through West St. Paul, and our depositors began scrambling in and demanding their money. We could not refuse, and in a little while there was a good-sized run on the bank. We were obliged to close up to save ourselves."

Condition of the Banks.

The last official statement of the Germania Bank showed total resources of $1,625,768, $253,847 of this being in the building and $975,420 in loans and discounts. Liabilities, $1,625,768, including $400,000 capital stock and $633,019 in time certificates of deposit. Deposits subject to check are $345,191.

The total resources of the Allemania, according to its report of the same day, were $1,061,009, including $706,842 of loans and discounts; capital stock, $400,000, and deposits, $329,789.

The official statement of the West Side Bank, made to the State Bank Examiner Dec. 17, is as follows: Total assets, $217,014.17; of this $150,000 was in loans and discounts and $28,000 in real estate.

The total deposits were $113,546. The furniture and fixtures represented $2,200 and bills rediscounted $1,500.

There was a considerable run on three savings banks during the afternoon, but all required depositors to give sixty days' notice before withdrawing funds. All are perfectly solvent, and the action of the depositors was wholly due to the generally panicky feeling.

CORN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Kansas Newspapers Glad to Accept It in Place of Money.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 4.—The following notice is published conspicuously in several Kansas county newspapers, and referred to editorially:

"Corn is legal tender. We have a large amount due on subscription. We will allow 20 cents a bushel for corn on both old and new subscriptions. Bring on your corn."

One paper in Northern Kansas has been forced to build several cribs as a result of this notice.

HIGH KEY FATAL IN KANSAS.

Petition to the Paola Council Asking That Brass Band Airs Be Regulated.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 4.—The Paola City Council may prohibit by ordinance the playing of airs with high keys by brass bands.

While a man was 300 feet in the air in a balloon the band struck a high key and the aeronaut fell to the ground.

Christmas Eve, Santa Claus entered a church through a skylight. While thirty feet from the floor the band struck the same high key, and Santa Claus fell and will die.

The people are petitioning the Council to prohibit bands from playing airs with high keys.

A DEAD-LOCK IN BOSTON.

Common Council and Board of Aldermen Cannot Agree on City Officials.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The members of the City Government of 1897 were sworn in today and listened to the annual address of Mayor Josiah Quincy.

Perlie A. Dyar was chosen Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and Joseph A. Conry was re-elected President of the Common Council. In the election of city officials the Common Council chose on their part J. M. Calvin as City Clerk, Edward J. Leary City Messenger, and John F. Dever as Clerk of the committees. These are all Democrats.

The Aldermen adjourned until next Monday afternoon. Having failed to concur with the Council in the election of city officers, the present incumbents will hold over.

LIGHTS FOR THE WALDORF.

Contract for an Immense Plant Given to Walker Company.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—John Jacob Astor, who lives at Rhinebeck, has just concluded a contract with the Walker Company for an electric plant for the enlarged Waldorf Hotel, New York City. The apparatus in the present Waldorf will be taken out, and a new plant installed. The Waldorf system will be the largest isolated plant in the world. It will run easily 25,000 lights, and when pushed it will be able to develop 50,000 lights, or enough for a small city.

Those principally interested in the Walker Company are ex-Gov. Flower, J. W. Hinkley, Perry Belmont, Anthony N. Brady of New York, Dallas Sanders of Philadelphia, and several Boston capitalists, together with S. E. Williamson and Jacob B. Perkins of Cleveland.

EDITOR M'CULLAGH'S ESTATE.

Little of the Money and Securities He Is Said to Have Held, Found.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Public Administrator Richardson and a few of the legal heirs of the late J. B. McCullagh made a partial inventory of the effects of the deceased today. In a safe deposit box $3,000 in money and mining stock of the face value of $1,000,000 were found. This stock is worth but $50. The thirty shares of Globe-Democrat stock, worth $60,000, were not found.

His desk in his office in The Globe-Democrat Building is full of personal papers, and there the Administrator hopes to find a clue to the securities and money he was believed to hold when he died. By agreement of the Administrator and the heirs there will be no public sale of the property found.

Mr. McCullagh was one of nine brothers, most of whose families live in Ireland, and if no will is found they will share in the property.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are light rain, colder at night.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Northwest, and it has risen throughout the Central Valleys and upper lake region. It is highest over the central plateau region, and lowest north of the lower lake region, but a secondary depression covers the upper lake region. The temperature has fallen from 10° to 30° from the lake region southward to the East Gulf States. It is warmer on the middle Atlantic and New England coasts, and the temperature has risen slowly from Texas northward to the Dakotas. The temperature has also risen rapidly in the region north of Montana. Snow continues in the upper lake region and the Northwest. Local showers are reported from the Atlantic coast, the lower lake region, and the upper Ohio Valley. The weather is generally clear in the Southern States. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Southern States, and local showers, followed by colder, clearing weather, in the middle Atlantic States. Generally cloudy weather, with light snows, will probably continue in the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	22	46	42
6 A. M.	18	42	43
9 A. M.	16	49	47
12 M.	19	49	53
4 P. M.	18	51	53
6 P. M.	16	51	52
9 P. M.	15	50	51
12 P. M.	10	50	51

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49
Weather Bureau	47
Corresponding date 1896	18
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

THE GLOBE FIRE ATTACKED

AN INTERRUPTED EXAMINATION BY OHIO INSPECTORS.

Upon Their Report the Ohio Superintendent Says He Will Suspend the Company from Doing Business in That State.

William S. Matthews, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Ohio, and Seldon R. Hopkins and Walter S. Fogg, Special Examiners from that department, have been engaged for the past week in an examination of the books and affairs of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, which has offices at 80 William Street, this city. The examination came to an abrupt ending yesterday afternoon, because E. C. Jameson, President of the company, and J. S. Frelinghuysen, the general agent, it is alleged, refused to allow the examiners to see the cash book, showing payment of premiums, and the books kept by J. S. Freylinghuysen, as general agent.

Notwithstanding their inability to secure all of the books of the company, the examiners completed a report yesterday, which is addressed to Superintendent Matthews. Mr. Matthews, in commenting upon it last evening, said he should at once suspend the company from doing business in Ohio.

The report is as follows:

Why Examination Was Stopped.

"Owing to a refusal on the part of the officers of this concern I am obliged to suspend my work. On a cursory or preliminary investigation of the affairs of this company I discovered that there were at least two sets of books kept in which the operations of the company are recorded. I am further inclined to believe, from the investigaton I have thus far made, that there is also a third set of books in which at least some of the important details connected with the company's business have been recorded. One set of books I discovered has been kept to snow examiners, who by authority may enter the offices of this company for the purpose of investigation. Another set is kept not to be seen by examiners or other persons authorized to examine the affairs of the institution.

"Having pursued my examination in a certain direction for one or two days, I discovered that it would be necessary for me to have access to all the books belonging to the company, and thereupon made application for a register in which the cancellation of policies is recorded. My application for this book was at first flatly refused by the chief clerk in the employ of Messrs. Jameson & Frelinghuysen. I then appealed to J. S. Frelinghuysen, the General Agent, asking that I be permitted to use that particular book. After a hasty conference between Mr. Jameson, the President of the company; Mr. J. S. Frelinghuysen, and the said chief clerk, it was decided that I should be permitted to use the concellation register, or book in which the cancellation of policies is recorded.

"In attempting to examine this book in connection with the canceled policies, I found that it would be necessary for me to have the cash book in which the premiums reported in this register had been entered, and I therefore made a request for that particular book. This request was likewise flatly refused, and is now positively denied, and furthermore, I am told by the President of the company and by the chief clerk, acting under instructions from Mr. J. S. Frelinghuysen, that I will not, under any circumstances, be allowed possession of any books kept by Mr. J. S. Frelinghuysen as general agent. Without access to these and all other books belonging to the company I shall not be able to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of the affairs of the company.

Under Control of Two Men.

"In my interview with Mr. E. C. Jameson I pointed out to him the law of the State of Ohio under which this examination is being conducted, showing him particularly the chapter and section empowering the Superintendent of Insurance to have access to each and every book belonging to the company and requiring the officers and the agent of the company not only to submit all books and records for the inspection and examination, but to offer every opportunity in their power to facilitate such examination. The position assumed by Messrs. Jameson and Frelinghuysen in refusing access to these particular books is that they are not the property of the company, but are the personal property of the general agent, Mr. J. S. Frelinghuysen, who is the partner of the President, Mr. E. C. Jameson, and this in direct conflict with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at a meeting held by said board on April 17, 1896.

"A question of material importance to your department relating to the financial condition of this company may require a more thorough examination into its legal existence. If it is found that the company has, in a technical sense, a legal existence, the facts as I discovered them go clearly to show that the concern is under the control of two men, doing business under a partnership agreement, as absolutely as if no corporation were in existence. These two persons, as common partners, own as such a majority of the capital stock of the company.

"The incorporated capital stock of the concern is $200,000, divided into 4,000 shares of the par value of $50 each. Of these shares the firm of Jameson & Frelinghuysen holds 2,018, or a majority of 18 shares. E. C. Jameson in his own name holds 190 shares. J. S. Frelinghuysen in his own name holds 10 shares, giving these two persons composing the firm of Jameson & Frelinghuysen 2,218 shares.

Who the Directors Are.

"The following is a list of Directors of this company, showing the number of shares held by each:

William Hills, 340 Washington Street, New York City	10
Henry Hardwicke, 120 Broadway, New York City	10
William A. Dibble, 513 Madison Avenue, New York City	10
Charles E. W. Chambers, 63 William Street, New York City	20
Cyrus F. Loutrel, 148-150 William Street, New York City	50
John Oothout, 80-82 William Street, New York City	10
Clarence G. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.	20
William H. W. Morris, 1 West Eighty-first Street, New York City	10
William H. Kellner, Newark, N. J.	10
William Valentine, 80-82 William Street, New York City	20
E. C. Jameson, 80-82 William Street, New York City	190
William C. Hadden, 31 Broad Street, New York City	10
William L. Brower, 31 Broad Street, New York City	40
William B. Jenkins, 67 Liberty Street, New York City	60
William H. Gibson, 20 Nassau Street, New York City	11
H. M. Jameson, 80-82 William Street, New York City	140

"By this list it is ascertained that the

total number of shares held by the Directors of the company is 621. Of this number Mr. E. C. Jameson holds 190. Among the Directors are three employes in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Frelinghuysen, viz.: Mr. John Oothout, Mr. H. M. Jameson, and Mr. William Valentine. The number of shares held by these persons is 170, which, with Mr. E. C. Jameson's 190, makes 360, leaving for all the other Directors of the company but 261 shares.

"This is sufficient, in my opinion, to show that the Board of Directors is under absolute and perfect control of two men; also that the nominal interests held by all the members of the board, outside of Mr. E. C. Jameson and the employes of Jameson & Frelinghuysen—and among them I include Mr. William Valentine, who is acting as Secretary of the company—are of so little consequence as to make their respective positions in the Board of Directors entirely subservient to the interests and wishes of the firm which controls them."

Here follows a record of the stockholders. It is shown that, according to the record, eight of them, holding 319 shares, are dead, and twelve, who hold 248 shares, cannot be located.

Referring to the policies issued by the company the report says:

Information About the Policies.

"The condition of affairs in this particular and the records pertaining to the policies issued are so confusing and unreliable that nothing but a most thorough and searching inquiry, with complete authority and every facility that the officers and agents of the company can offer, would reveal the desired information.

"I find that large numbers of policies, blank and unnumbered, have been sent to various agents of the company, the only record of which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is found in a memorandum book in which is kept a list of supplies sent to agents. As to whether this book gives a true list of all such numbered and blank policies so sent out and distributed, I find nothing as proof.

"Under this system of careless distribution of unnumbered policies the records appear to me to be in a hopelessly tangled condition. The agents to whom such unnumbered blank policies have been sent are in the habit of giving such policies numbers to suit their own convenience, and from this cause I find in the office many policies bearing the same number, in order to trace a particular policy it is necessary to combine with the number either the name of the agent who has issued the policy or the city or State in which the policy was issued. Such a system enables the General Agent of the company to send out and issue any quantity of policies, using his own discretion as to which ones or how many he shall report to the company as having been issued.

"However, in this case, as the General Agent is a member of the firm which controls the company, he may not have the motive of making erroneous or incorrect reports that some other person might have. As a precaution for your department, I would recommend that all policies heretofore issued by the company be called in and canceled and consecutively numbered policies issued in their stead. The most searching examination of the policy registers, cancellation registers, re-insurance registers, and other books of the office in which records are kept, might possibly fail to reveal the actual number of policies this company now has in force, and, therefore, might fail entirely to determine the liabilities of the company and the amount of reserve which the law requires it to keep.

The Question of Assets.

"As to an examination of the assets of the company without free and unrestricted access to all the books, any result may, from the nature of the circumstances, prove unreliable and inaccurate. Only through a full examination of all the books of the company is it possible to ascertain from what source the assets reported to be, and upon examination may be found to be on hand, have been derived.

"The book, said to be the cash book of the company, which I have been allowed to examine, contains exceedingly meagre information concerning the details of receipts and disbursements. It is evident from this book that the company, by an arrangement with Jameson & Frelinghuysen, or J. S. Frelinghuysen, as general agent, pays only a small part of the expenses of the company, about the only record of expenses in this so-called company cash book being the payment once a month of the salaries of the Secretary and President. The President receives only a nominal salary of $41.66 per month."

The report closes with the statement of the record of disbursement showing a loan made by the company during the month of December of $20,000 to J. S. Frelinghuysen, the general agent. In speaking of this loan the report says:

"A loan of this character, if taken as a precedent, might lead to an absorption of the entire assets of the company by Directors or their partners in business, leaving only an irresponsible partnership liable for the debts of the corporation."

Mr. Matthews's Comments.

In speaking of the affairs of the Globe Company and the refusal of its officials to permit a full examination of their books, Superintendent Matthews said:

"There is absolutely no tenable ground on which the officials of the company can refuse to allow a full investigation of their books. By a resolution of their own Board of Directors the books of the general agent and all other records are made a part of the company's property and are not personal property. The condition of affairs revealed, so far as we were able to go, shows a very tangled condition of affairs, and I conclude that the officers did not allow me to see the balance of the books for fear of the exposure that would follow.

"I am fully convinced that the company is in bad shape, and I shall at once suspend it from doing business in the State of Ohio. This is the only action I can take at present, unless I am able to show fraud under the laws of my State. I am further satisfied that the company should never have been permitted to write business in Ohio. I consider the affairs of the company in a worse state than any concern I have heard of for a long time."

The Company's Career.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1863, with a capital of $200,000. A few years ago, the firm of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, insurance brokers and managers of some of the Lloyds associations, began to make efforts to secure control of the Broadway and Globe Companies. The Directors of the Broadway Company, however, reinsured all of their outstanding risks and filed a petition for the dissolution of the company. Jameson & Frelinghuysen at once enjoined the Board of Directors, and the matter is still pending.

Jameson & Frelinghuysen secured the control of the Globe Company and have conducted it ever since. They did not manage to pay any dividends, and the stockholders becoming dissatisfied, application was made to Superintendent James F. Pierce of the Insurance Department of this State for an investigation. Last month the State Department went to work on the books of the company, and on Dec. 14, 1896, a report was sent to Superintendent Pierce.

This report gives the total assets, including $123,864.54 in cash in bank, at $656,690.57. The liabilities were given at $606,441.89, showing an apparent surplus beyond all liabilities of $50,218.68. The report was signed by Thomas J. McCabe and Daniel F. Gordon.

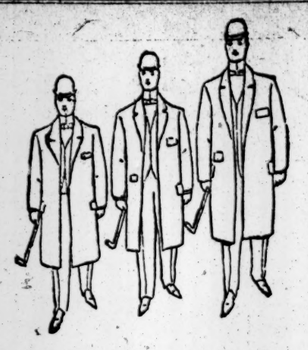
Criticism of this report attracted the attention of Superintendent Matthews of Ohio. Superintendent Hahn, who was in charge of the Insurance Department under President-elect, at that time Governor, McKinley, admitted the Globe Company to do business in the State, and when he retired from office became the State Manager of the Globe. Seldon R. Hopkins, who is one of the best-known insurance experts in the country, with Mr. Fogg, came on here a week ago, with Superintendent Matthews. While the actual work was in progress Mr. Matthews returned to Ohio, but came back again last night in answer to a telegram from his assistant.

DOUBTED BY MR. PIERCE.

The New York Superintendent Thinks There Is Some Mistake.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, at the Kenmore Hotel, to-night, that he was surprised if Superintendent Matthews of the Ohio Department found anything wrong with the Globe Fire Insurance Company of New York.

"We have recently made an examination of the company's affairs," he said, "and Superintendent Matthews has also examined it. Our examination was made by Messrs. Gordon and McCabe of the department, two men who have been Inspectors for many years. They are honest and thoroughly reliable. After that examination they submitted a report, under oath, which showed the Globe Company to be in good condition. As I remember it, they showed a surplus



Odd lengths clearing sale for cash only. Ten tables filled on main floor. Every end we have is included in this sale, irrespective of former price, which ranged from $16.00 to $40.00 per suit.

Suit to order $14.00. Coat and vest $10.50. Trousers $3.50.

Workmanship and trimmings to be of our standard quality.

To give the public full benefit of this sale, our 500 employes cannot purchase from this stock.

MONEY BACK—YOU TAKE NO RISK.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

for the company of upward of $50,000. Upon their sworn report I certified the company, following the rule of the office. I do not believe they were either dishonest, or that they were hoodwinked in any way.

"I believe there is some mistake if Mr. Matthews claims anything is wrong with the company. I saw Mr. Matthews when he was about to make his investigation, and told him we would do anything we could to help him. Our figures were submitted to his Inspector, a Mr. Freeman, whom he employed in New York. I cannot believe that our experts did not learn the true state of affairs."

BANK CASHIER A SUICIDE.

Richard D. Cornelius of Baltimore Drowns Himself—$60,000 Short.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Richard D. Cornelius, one of the oldest and best-known bank cashiers of this city, committed suicide to-day. His body was found in the duck pond in Druid Hill Park this afternoon, a few hours after a shortage of $60,000 had been discovered in his accounts at the National Farmers and Planters' Bank.

Bank Examiner Marshall Winchester Saturday drew the attention of the officers of the bank to some irregularities in the accounts of an out-of-town institution. This morning Mr. Cornelius was asked to explain the irregularities. He did not attempt to do so, but abruptly walked off. A closer examination of his accounts disclosed an apparent shortage of $60,000.

When the officers of the bank learned that the cashier had left the building they telephoned to detectives to hunt him up. He was traced to Druid Hill Park, and thence to the duck pond. There his body was found floating in three feet of water. Cornelius had evidently held himself to the bottom of the pond by the weeds that grow there.

Mr. Cornelius was about sixty-eight years old, and had been connected with the National Farmers and Planters' Bank for over forty-two years. He was a close friend of the late Enoch Pratt, who was President of the bank for almost half a century.

For many years Mr. Cornelius had been very prominent in Methodism, and at the time of his death was a local preacher of the Baltimore Conference, President of the City Missionary and Church Extension Society, President of the Emory Grove Association, one of the Trustees of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and a member of the official board of Madison Avenue Church. He attended divine worship twice yesterday.

The National Farmers and Planters' Bank is one of the oldest and considered one of the strongest in the city. It has paid 10 per cent. dividends for several years, in addition to adding to its surplus fund annually. The surplus given in the bank's report or Dec. 17, 1896, was $600,000. Its capital stock is $800,000.

DATE OF EXECUTION FIXED.

But Two of the Convicts Are Not In Custody, Having Escaped.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—Gov. Carr today set Feb. 8 as the date for the execution of Monroe Johnson of Mecklenburg, convicted of burglary, and of George Cody and William Cody of Madison County, also convicted of burglary. Neither of the Codys is in custody, they having made their escape from jail in 1894 after death sentence and pending an appeal.

Gov. Carr set the date for their execution so that if they are ever recaptured the penalty of the law may be imposed.

Receiver for a Chicago Corporation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A receiver for the American Silver Plate Company was appointed in the Circuit Court this morning upon the application of L. B. Cobb, one of the Directors. Jacob S. Cline was selected to take charge of the affairs of the corporation. The concern manufactures undertakers' supplies. Its assets are placed at $7,000. The court is told by the complainant, who holds $7,000 worth of stock of the company, that T. F. Andrews is in possession of the plant of the company under a chattel mortgage. The liabilities are placed at $13,000.

Fined for Raiding a Spiritual Temple.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The six young men who raided the "Spiritual Temple" three Sundays ago, and captured Medium Concannon, as a "materialized spook," together with his wig and whiskers, were convicted to-day, in the Municipal Court, on the charge of disturbing a religious meeting. A fine of $50 was imposed on each of the young men. They will appeal the case to the Superior Court, on exceptions, and a unique legal battle will result. The charge of malicious mischief was dismissed.

THE PACIFIC ROADS' DEBT

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE BY SENATOR PETTIGREW.

The Senate Committee Said to be Packed in the Interest of the People Who Control the Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—"The committee is packed in the interest of the people who control the Pacific roads, and it is useless to hope for a favorable report on my resolution."

Senator Pettigrew had been asked if he thought the Senate Committee on Pacific Roads would make a favorable report on his resolution to appropriate $10,000,000 to take up the Union Pacific Railroad Company's 6 per cent. trust notes. He replied as quoted, and then he said:

"That is pretty strong language. I don't know that I ought to use it. Still, it is the truth, and I shall say it on the floor of the Senate if occasion requires. I don't say that every member of the committee is under the control of the roads, but I do say that a majority of the committee is packed and will not report legislation adverse to the people controlling the roads.

"Take the Union Pacific Road. The richest sources of its revenue are from its branch lines. Suppose the business of these branch lines should be given to a rival line paralleling the Union Pacific. The latter would greatly suffer, would it not? If the Government refuses to extend the time of payment it will foreclose. But if, in selling the main road, the branches are not included, the price which the foreclosure would bring would be comparatively small.

"The prospect of getting such a small price would have weight in inducing the Government to listen more favorably to the proposition to extend the time of payment, even at a reduced interest. Therefore, it is not surprising that these manipulators should do whatever they can to bring such an unpleasant prospect square before the eyes of the Government, especially when by so doing they could feather their own nests additionally well, even should the Government foreclose and sell the main line to some other than the manipulators to whom I have referred.

"Now, how is this to be done? Just this way: In 1891 the Union Pacific Railroad Company issued its 5 per cent. gold notes for $8,500,000, or, at least, the principal and interest amount to that sum. To secure these notes the company deposited the bonds and securities of the branch lines, as well as those of the main line. The notes have been past due for two years. The interest has been unpaid. I understand it is now proposed on the part of the owners of these notes to foreclose upon the securities, issue bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 and issue $5,000,000 worth of stock, and deliver the stock to the people who take the bonds and furnish the money to pay these trust notes.

"These securities and bonds of the branch roads, given for security of the trust notes, are on their face worth $93,000,000. Their market price to-day is, I am informed, from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. Yet it is proposed to sell them to pay these trust notes, to get possession of the branch lines, and then, should the Government take possession of the main lines of the Union Pacific, divert the branch lines to the Northwestern or some other road, which nearly parallels the Union Pacific, and so, besides enriching themselves, greatly decrease the value of the Government property, as can be very easily seen.

"My purpose is to have the Government appropriate enough money to take up these trust notes, and so prevent the holders of the notes obtaining possession of the branch lines."

"But you say that these notes are past due? How can you prevent the holders foreclosing before Congress could appropriate the money necessary to take up the notes, even were Congress so disposed?"

"Well, the foreclosure has not taken place, and Congress should take steps immediately to appropriate money to take up the notes. The whole scheme is one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated on the people."

"What was the debt for which the trust notes were issued contracted for?"

"For the notes, I should say. The branch lines were, and are, making money. They could have paid the interest on the notes and the principal, too. My belief is that there was no need of the debt. In fact, I do not believe that any money was paid on the notes. It's all a gigantic fraud; an outrage on the public."

"Do you contend that the people who issued the notes are the same who now hold them and the securities?"

"They all belong to the same crowd. They have been robbing this Government for years, and the pity of it is that the Government continues to have anything to do with them."

A DIVORCE FOR MRS. ALLEN.

Probable Outcome of the Suit Against the Jersey City Minister.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, who heard the divorce case brought by Mrs. Anna Allen against her husband, the Rev. J. C. Allen, pastor of the Bergen Avenue Baptist Church, Jersey City, and formerly pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, has recommended to Chancellor McGill that a divorce be granted.

He says the evidence sustains Mrs. Allen's claim of desertion, the ground on which the suit was brought.

The Vice Chancellor also recommended that the allmony be fixed at $7.50 per week.

Brooklyn Building Report.

The annual report of Building Commissioner Bush, giving in detail the number and cost of buildings for 1896, in Brooklyn, is as follows:

	1896.
Number of buildings of all kinds for which permits were issued	3,154
Estimated cost of new buildings	$13,135,542
Number of alterations, extensions, etc., for which permits were issued	2,727
Estimated cost of alterations	$1,786,553
Number of buildings actually erected	2,861
Estimated cost of buildings actually erected	$11,208,657
Number of buildings now in process of erection	1,326
Estimated cost of buildings now in process of erection	$9,940,637

Zoological Garden Site.

Prof. Henry O. Osborne of the Zoological Society and a committee of five waited on the Park Board yesterday for a decision on the proposal to establish a zoological garden in Bronx Park. The Commissioners said they must have more time in which to consider the matter.

Mistress and Maid

both have their part in the great savings that come from **Pearline.** Suppose you're the mistress. There's the economy of it—the saving of time, etc., and the actual money that's saved by doing away with that steady wear and tear on everything washed. Suppose you're the maid. There's the saving of labor; the absence of rubbing; the hardest part of the housework made easier and pleasanter.

But suppose you are mistress and maid, both in one, doing your own work. Then there is certainly twice as much reason why you should do every bit of your washing and cleaning with **Pearline.** 507

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

False Rumor Circulated About the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Line.

Wall Street was supplied with this rumor yesterday before the Stock Exchange opened:

"8 West Twenty-third Street, Jan. 4, 1897.—Enormous irregularities in the accounts of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy have been disclosed to largest stockholders at secret meeting held at an uptown hotel yesterday. Steps for immediate examination of the books of that company by expert accountants are being taken.

"CUNNINGHAM."

This information was deftly cast about the Street. It had practically no effect on the stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and was everywhere regarded as a despicable stock-jobbing ruse.

James H. Smith, a Director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, said that "Cunningham" had sent the story from a telegraph office, and might not be discovered. The attempt to influence the market failed because of the absurdity of the revelations. First, there were no Directors not identified with this city in town on Sunday; second, the New York Directors held no meeting; third, no such condition of affairs exists, so no expert accounts are needed.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce, the Transfer Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, was indignant when he saw the "tip," and said that nothing should be neglected in the effort to find the author.

CENTRAL OHIO WANTS ITS DUE.

Sends a Committee to the Baltimore and Ohio Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The Directors of the Central Ohio Railroad held a meeting here to-day to formulate a plan whereby they hope to compel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its receivers to pay the Central Ohio Company something over $750,000, due the Ohio company for rentals and receipts from a section of road which is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Company. After adopting resolutions looking to an immediate settlement with the Baltimore and Ohio, the Central Ohio Directors appointed a committee, which subsequently had a conference with Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

Mr. Cowen stated after the conference that the Central Ohio Directors were perfectly satisfied with the explanation of affairs made by the receivers, and intimated that there would be no further trouble. The receivers asked that under the orders of the court they take the gross receipts of the Central Ohio Company, pay the operating expenses, and the interest on the mortgage bonds, and when any balance may be left, they will pay that to the Ohio Company.

The Kentucky Midland Sold.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4.—The Kentucky Midland Railroad was sold here this morning to Attilla Cox of Louisville. Cox bid the upset price, which was $150,000. It is believed among railroad men here that he made the purchase for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The road is forty miles long. It connects Frankfort with Georgetown and Paris.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—William Sprague Weed has been promoted from General Freight Agent to General Traffic Manager of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway Company.

—Augustine A. Herd, lately Secretary of the Central Passenger Committee, at Chicago, has assumed the position of Western Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

—The Western New York and Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Railroads will soon be in the market for best terms for steel rails. The former will require 2,000 tons and the other 10,000 tons.

—Thomas M. King, President and receiver of the Pittsburg and Western Railway, is authorized to arrange with the Finance Company of Philadelphia for a loan of $400,000 to pay for rentals of equipment and rolling stock.

—A purchasing committee has been appointed to bid in the Oregon Short Line at the foreclosure sale, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 9. The acquisition of the road by the committee will take it out of the Union Pacific system.

—Edward C. Tomlinson, hitherto a division Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has become, through the resignation of William H. Geary, Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York and Stony Creek Railroads, which are the Reading terminal at Philadelphia.

—A new arrangement by President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway is that Thomas F. Steele shall be General Freight Agent of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad and that H. F. Smith will have charge only of the department for the Southern Railway. Mr. Steele's headquarters are at Birmingham, Ala., and Mr. Smith's at Washington, D. C.

—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's section foremen are to receive practical education in track work. Each is to have free transportation from St. Louis to Nashville and return. The men will make the observation trip in pairs, and seated at the rear end of the Pullman sleeper, so that they may see the track work of the two divisions. On return all are to make a report to the Roadmaster.

—The pooling terms of 1896 between the most important of the lake steamship lines will be in force this year. The lines are practically under the control of the Joint Traffic Association, and have come to understand that they cannot maintain their own rates if the tariffs on the lakes are in a condition of demoralization. While the manner of conducting the pool may be changed in minor particulars, all essential features will be retained.

AMERICAN TRADE IN JAPAN.

Business Not Yet Very Prosperous in the Mikado's Dominions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—W. R. Townsend, the special agent recently dispatched to Japan by the San Francisco Bureau of Foreign Commerce, for the purpose of collecting data with reference to matters affecting the interests of American manufacturers, has submitted his first report.

He states that during the past two months there has been almost a panic in Japanese financial circles, but the worst is now considered over. After the war with China speculation was rampant. Thousands of stock companies were floated and the shares boomed. Everybody invested, but the collapse soon came. The native banks have shut down indiscriminately of late, and merchants can get no accommodations. Heavy stocks of merchandise were thus thrown back upon the market, and warehouses are crowded. Over 70 per cent. of the import business of Japan is controlled by foreign houses, a loss of 3 per cent. within three years.

Very little credit is allowed by importers. Freights from England and Continental Europe are lower than from America, consequently the bulk of the business is done with English, French, and German houses. While there is a temporary stringency in the money market, there is no disposition to handicap industrial progress. The railway congress, which opened Dec. 14, will probably remain in session for two months. Already 100 applications for charters for new railroads have been filed, and it is stated that over 40 will be granted. During the first week in December contracts were made for eighteen American locomotives. Hitherto English rolling stock has been used exclusively. Americans will shortly be granted the privilege of filing applications for trade marks and patents, although but little protection is promised in regard to the latter.

One of Hill's Appointees Removed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Among the employes dropped from the Capitol Maintenance Department by Superintendent Easton is Albert T. Hitchcock, an Elmira Democrat who was brought here by Gov. Hill in 1883. Hitchcock was retained through the Morton Administration on duty at the Executive Mansion as an Assistant Superintendent at a salary of $2,500. The position now has been abolished. Hitchcock was at one time Deputy Superintendent of Public Buildings.

A HUNDRED YEARS.

Will People Be Stronger and Live Longer at That Time?

A well-known scientist says that in a hundred years from now disease will be almost unknown, because people will have learned how to take care of themselves and medical science will have made such wonderful advancement. This statement may be true, but it is also true that if people were only to take advantage of the great discoveries of science even at the present time they might go through life without ever having a day's illness. Many people have realized this fact and many have discovered a way to keep strong and well the whole year round. Here is an opinion on the subject which shows how they manage to do it:

Mrs. Ella Feddermann, 291 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md., says: "Some time ago I suffered from terrible sinking spells and headaches, as the result of a run-down system and extreme nervousness. I obtained no relief until a friend persuaded me to try Duffy's pure malt whiskey. After using it a short time I became fully restored to health."

Science has proved that for building up a run-down system nothing compares with a reliable stimulant—preferably pure whiskey. Every person who has ever tried Duffy's pure malt whiskey finds that it is unequaled for promoting health. There is nothing like it for making sickly people strong and vigorous. Thousands have testified to the wonderful benefit derived from taking it.

BLACK'S GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

Publication of Reports by Subordinate Officers Is Forbidden.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—General Order No. 1 was issued to-day by Gov. Black, as Commander in Chief of the State Militia. Besides officially announcing the appointment of the Governor's staff, the order says:

"Edward Earl Britton is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, ranking as Colonel, from Jan. 1, 1897, and assigned to duty as aide de camp on my staff. The Adjutant General being by law the chief of the staff of the Commander in Chief, all officers of that staff will perform their prescribed duties under his direction. The Adjutant General, being by law also the auditor of all military and naval accounts, no officers will incur any expense on account of the State except as expressly provided in the regulations, without first having the sanction of the Adjutant General.

"All reports of an official nature are the property of the superior to whom they are addressed and must be considered confidential until their publication, in part or in full, is authorized by him. Officers seeking legislation on military or naval matters must obtain the approval of the Adjutant General before approaching the Legislature.

"A permanent board on the subject of uniforms and equipments and all matters relating thereto consisting of the Adjutant General, the Brigade Commanders, the senior commanding officer in the naval militia, and the Senior Assistant Adjutant General of the State, is hereby constituted, to convene at the call of the Adjutant General and to submit its conclusions and recommendations from time to time for my action."

It will be noticed that Gov. Black has made all reports of subordinates confidential until disclosed by the superior officer to whom the report is made. This is to prevent the premature publication of reports such as that of Gen. McLewee's last week, until the commanding officer can determine whether such report should be made public. This order distinctly states that such reports shall be the property of the superior officer and not of the officer making the report.

The law says there shall be six aides on the Governor's staff. The Governor at first appointed eight aides. Paymaster General Healey was one of the eight before he was promoted. The seventh aide is taken care of within the law by making Col. Britton of Brooklyn an Assistant Adjutant General, for which provision is made in the military code.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Aspirants for Places in New York Courts to be Examined Jan. 25.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Open competitive civil service examinations for places in the courts in the City and County of New York will be held in that city during the week beginning Jan. 25.

The examinations will be for court attendants and janitors, age limits twenty-one and sixty years; record clerks, law clerks, and court stenographers.

In connection with the above, an open competitive examination will be held for the post of court interpreter in any courts held in New York or Brooklyn. Candidates may qualify as interpreters in any one or more of the following languages: German, Spanish, Italian, French, Swedish, and Hebrew.

Anti-Platt President Elected.

Alderman David S. Stewart of the Seventh Ward was elected President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, to succeed Joseph R. Clark. Although there were four candidates, including Mr. Clark, Mr. Stewart was elected by a combination of eleven Democrats and four Republicans. The election of Stewart proved a blow to the Worth interests in the board, and indicated that the Platt leader has less influence than the City Hall clique supposed. The candidates were Aldermen Clark, Ruggles, Stewart, and Guilfoyle. Stewart's vote was 15 to 9.

New Members of Tammany.

The Tammany Society held its regular meeting last night and elected thirty-nine new members. Among those so elected are James W. O'Brien, Nathan Straus, Assemblyman P. F. Trainor, Wylie Lee Athey of the United States steamship Chase, ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan, William F. Sheehan, William A. Sweetser, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel; Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Miles M. O'Brien and Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-Commissioners of Education; Edward E. McCall, brother of John McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company, and John E. Brodsky.

Lender Finn Arrives.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Daniel E. Finn, who is to be the Democratic leader in the Assembly, arrived here to-night. "It has not been settled what Democrat will receive the compliment of the minority vote for United States Senator," he said. "That will probably be settled in New York during the recess following the organization of the Legislature." Some Democrats talk of paying the compliment to W. R. Hearst; some would give it to Senator Hill.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer D. E. Dismukes is ordered to the Norfolk yard Jan. 15.

—Commander J. C. Morong is ordered to Mare Island, Cal., as senior member of the Board of Inspection.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. A. Dent will be relieved from the Castine by Passed Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster Jan. 11, when that vessel will be ready to leave Norfolk and return to the South Atlantic station.

—Lieut. G. J. Dyer will be detached from the battleship Massachusetts Jan. 9, and join the Vesuvius as Executive Officer three days later, when that vessel is expected to leave Philadelphia for filibuster patrol duty on the Florida coast.

TROLLEY CAR CAUGHT FIRE.

Mishap on the Lenox Avenue Line Called Out the Engines.

When the underground trolley car No. 527 left the Metropolitan Company's station at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue on its down trip about 7:10 last night, the mechanism seemed to be in perfect condition. It went along all right until it reached One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Then there was a loud report, followed by a flash of flame.

Before the passengers could tell what had happened some one on the sidewalk called out "Fire!" Smoke was seen curling up from under the car, and the crackling of flames could be heard as the fire gained headway on the woodwork.

The passengers, twelve in number, mostly women, became much excited, and rushed for the doors. A bucket brigade was formed and buckets of water were passed from hand to hand from the saloon of H. T. Thees and thrown onto the fire. Meanwhile some one had turned in a fire alarm, and three engines and a hook and ladder company arrived. The fire, however, was put out by the bucket brigade.

It was thought that the fire had been started by the burning out of a connection, the flash of which ignited the woodwork. The damage done was about $25.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:24 | Sun sets...4:45 | Moon sets... ..

HIGH WATER JAN. 5.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:54 A. M.	9:21 A. M.	11:10 A. M.
9:36 P. M.	10:03 P. M.	11:52 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 5.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Boston City	Swansea	Dec. 22
Furnessia	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Georgic	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Hudson	New Orleans	Dec. 30
Manitoba	London	Dec. 24
Obdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 24
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Port Phillip	Gibraltar	Dec. 21
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Dec. 27
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 26
St. Irene	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Stuttgart	Bremen	Dec. 23

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

Lady Palma	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Majestic	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Michigan	London	Dec. 24
Orizaba	Havana	Jan. 2
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Spree	Bremen	Dec. 29
Trinidad	Bermuda	Jan. 4
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 31

THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

Alesia	Gibraltar	Dec. 23
Chateau Lafitte	Bordeaux	Dec. 24
Taormina	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Virginia	Stettin	Dec. 20

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

Lucania	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Paris	Southampton	Jan. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 6	Aux Cayes.	24 State St.
Iroquois	Jan. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
La G. Duchesse	Jan. 5	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Excelsior	Jan. 5	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Megantic	Jan. 5	London	22 State St.
Coleridge	Jan. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 6	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Yumuri	Jan. 6	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
Fontabelle	Jan. 7	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
V. de St. Nazaire	Jan. 7	P't au P'ce	3 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	24 State St.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Athos	Jan. 9	Kingston	24 State St.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 9	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	Jan. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Habana	Jan. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Fluminense	Jan. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Allianca	Jan. 11	Colon	29 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 14	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Amsterdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Jan. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York Monday, Jan. 4.

SS Olympia, (Br.,), Craig, Genoa Nov. 29, Leghorn Dec. 6, Naples 12th, and Gibraltar 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Leveridge, Hull Dec. 19, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. Jan. 2.

SS Cydonia, (Br.,) Winspear, Javea and Denia Nov. 30, Gendia Dec. 1, Valencia 5th, Naples 11th, and Gibraltar 12th, with mdse. to Sgobel & Day; vessel to John S. Seager.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Cook, Bristol Dec. 17 and Swansea 19th, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M. yesterday.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Delonele, Havre Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Tampico Dec. 28 and Havana 31st, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, from Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Dec. 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Port Phillip, (Br.,) Smith, Yokohama Oct. 7, Kobe 16th, Moji 20th, Shanghai Nov. 2, Foo Chow 7th, Amoy 10th, Hongkong 12th, Singapore 20th, Perim Dec. 5, Port Said 11th, Algiers 19th, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M. to-day.

Ship Reuce, Adams, San Francisco Aug. 26, with mdse. to John Rosenfeld's Sons; vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Paul Revere, Mullin, Shanghai Aug. 14, via Hongkong Sept. 18, with mdse. to Smith & Schippers; vessel to De Groot & Peck.

Ship Falls of Ettrick, (of

TOBACCO MEN FAR APART

CANNOT AGREE ON THE RATE OF DUTY ON IMPORTS.

Growers Ask the Ways and Means Committee to Impose a Tariff Tax of Five Dollars a Pound on Sumatra—Manufacturers Want Fifty Cents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Tobacco and manufactures thereof, being Schedule F of the existing tariff law, was the subject of the hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. The National Association of Cigar Manufacturers of the United States was represented by a number of gentlemen.

Mr. Michael Tobin of Baldwinsville, N. Y., said the tobacco growers of New York State were in need of relief at the hands of Congress. The character of their industry was such that taxes could easily be collected on their product. They could not evade their share of the taxes. For years until Sumatra tobacco gained a foothold in the United States, the tobacco growers had been reasonably prosperous. Up to within a few years the tobacco section of New York grew some 35,000 cases of tobacco annually, while now the production had fallen to about 12,000 cases. That depressed state of affairs existed, he understood, in nearly every tobacco-growing section of the country. It was not fair, he argued, that their dangerous rival, the Holland Syndicate—employing labor at 10 or 12 cents a day—should be allowed to annihilate a domestic industry of such magnitude.

He claimed that leaf tobacco could be grown in this country, and that the cigar business was never so prosperous as when the domestic and the Havana leaf was used. There was no merit in the Sumatra tobacco, except that it enabled the cigar manufacturers to know exactly how many cigars a certain quantity should produce. It increased the lustre of the cigars, and had created a fad in this country.

The Rate on Sumatra Leaf.

Mr. Tobin was pressed by members of the committee to state what rate of duty he desired to have imposed on wrappers, but he pleaded that he was not prepared to make such a statement, and would file a brief hereafter. He gave it as his opinion, however, that the rate of $2 a pound on wrappers, as fixed in the McKinley act, would not be adequate to protect the domestic growers of tobacco.

The Chairman asked Mr. Tobin if he could account for the fact that the foreign price of Sumatra wrappers had gone up in the same proportion as the rate of duty had been reduced—from $2 a pound, under the McKinley act, to $1.50 under the Wilson act—but Mr. Tobin could give no reason for it, unless it was under the law of supply and demand. The Chairman, however, intimated his opinion to be that the foreigner had simply taken advantage of the reduction of the duty.

The next witness was Mr. J. S. Vandeuser of Horseheads, N. Y., who said that he represented the tobacco growers of the Chemung Valley, which comprised a few counties in Northern New York, and a few of the northern counties of Pennsylvania. He argued that $2 a pound on wrappers, while an apparently exorbitant tax ad valorem, was really not exorbitant when the difference in the cost of labor was taken into consideration.

"How is it," Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) asked, after the witness had made a rather long political argument, "that Sumatra tobacco, which costs $1.20 a pound, drives out domestic tobacco, which costs from 10 to 15 cents a pound?"

"It is because," the witness answered, "of the foolishness of the American people in thinking that because a thing is imported it is of necessity better."

Mr. McMillin—You think that is all there is in it?

The Witness—That is all there is in it. It is a fad.

Mr. McMillin—What rate of duty do you suggest?

The Witness—I do not want at this time to advise the committee. I would like to have a rate of duty which I do not think there is courage enough in the party to impose. [Laughter.] I would like to have a rate of duty which I believe the cigar men, the leaf men, the growers, and the smokers would all agree to. I would have a rate of duty which would substantially keep out this Sumatra tobacco, or at least cut down its importation largely. I dare not ask this of you, because I do not believe you are in a situation to give it to us. [Renewed laughter.]

Subsequently in an incidental manner the witness suggested $6 a pound as the rate of duty which he would like to have imposed.

Duty on Leaf Opposed.

Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, addressed the committee as a representative of the Tobacco Board of Trade of New York City. He said his firm dealt as largely in domestic tobacco as in foreign tobacco, and he did not wish to be regarded by the committee as a representative of the importers of tobacco. The last time he had appeared before the committee was in 1890, and he had then protested on behalf of the importers against a differential rate of duty on the wrapper leaf. He had said at that time that such a rate would not permanently benefit the domestic grower, but would very much disarrange and injure the business of cigar making. He thought he could prove that what he had said then had come true. He had put in writing the argument which he desired to submit, and he proceeded to read it. He recommended the change of duty on leaf tobacco from a differential of $1.50 per pound on wrappers and 35 cents a pound on fillers to a uniform specific rate on all unstemmed leaf tobacco, with a reasonable addition, also specific, not exceeding the equivalent of 40 per cent. on stemmed leaf. As these two grades could be readily distinguished by ocular inspection, there was no valid objection to a discriminating rate. The experience of the past six years had amply demonstrated that with the most careful efforts the present law could not be justly administered. The discrimination was no longer demanded by the large mass of farmers, who had discovered that they could not overcome the demand for the Sumatra except by a prohibitive duty, which would be destructive to the cigar industry. He believed a rate of 50 cents a pound on imported leaf tobacco was all the trade could stand.

The Chairman called Mr. Schroeder's attention to the fact that the foreign price of Sumatra tobacco had gone up largely between 1893, when the duty was $2 a pound, and 1896, when the duty was $1.50, and asked whether the foreigners had taken advantage of the reduction in duty to put up the price in a corresponding degree.

Mr. Schroeder did not coincide in that view, remarking that the increase in price was larger between 1893 and 1894—75 cents a pound—during which period the McKinley act was in force, than it was between 1894 and 1896. Besides, the consumption of Sumatra tobacco was not limited to the United States. It was used for cigar wrappers in every country in Europe. He added that there was no market anywhere for American wrappers. "You might as well," said he, "tell a woman that calico is just as good as silk; that it will wear as well, and is much cheaper. While silks are in the market the women will have the silks."

Mr. Turner inquired as to the tobacco crops of Florida and Georgia.

Mr. Schroeder replied that those two States produced a crop of about 1,000,000 pounds, 10 per cent. of which was used for wrapper purposes, and that the bulk of it was suitable only for filling purposes and was used as a substitute for Cuban tobacco.

"Is it a fair substitute?" Mr. Turner asked.

"That is a matter of taste," Mr. Schroeder replied. "It is used for mixing. I do not think it is anything more like Cuban tobacco in quality and flavor than Ohio tobacco is. But it looks more like it, and will do very well as a deceiver." [Laughter.]

Demands of New England Growers.

Mr. H. S. Frye of Windsor, Conn., addressed the committee on behalf of the interests of the tobacco growers of New England. "The only salvation for the tobacco industry of New England is a duty on tobacco high enough to protect what little is left of the home market to the domestic producer," he said. Sumatra tobacco was a luxury, and he had been told by cigarmakers that even if a duty of $4 or $5 per pound were placed on this tobacco it would not decrease its importation. But as Sumatra was a luxury and a matter of fancy, he held that it should be taxed as such, and on this ground he asked for a high rate of duty, which would allow American growers to furnish wrappers for the five-cent cigars. Wages in New England were 150 per cent. higher than in Sumatra, he stated.

Views of Manufacturers.

Moses Krohn, President of the National Association of Cigar Manufacturers, said the business of manufacturing cigars was not an increasing or a profitable one, as compared with other industries. The difference in the duty on wrapper and filler tobacco had begotten an unfair competition in the trade because in many ports of entry fully 95 per cent. of all unstemmed tobacco imported from Cuba, and perhaps even a larger proportion had been entered under the 35 cents per pound filler duty. Not only had the Government lost a large amount of revenue, but an unhealthy, unfair, and most inequitable competition had been rendered possible and indirectly encouraged. This condition of things had operated most disastrously to the cigar manufacturers and their workmen.

Mr. Krohn suggested a uniform duty of not exceeding 55 cents per pound on all tobaccos unstemmed. This would afford the growers as full and fair protection as could be given by any tariff not virtually prohibitory, and would yield a proper revenue. A fifty-five-cent duty at the present average price of tobacco would be a protective tariff of about 700 per cent. The growers of tobacco were certainly entitled to and should receive the fullest protection possible; yet the fact should not be lost sight of that the cigar industry was a great one, which, with its kindred branches, employed many millions of capital and fully ten times as many workmen as were engaged in raising the leaf. The manufacturers simply asked that they be not sacrificed or injured in carrying the scheme of protection too far; and it was certain that no higher rate of duty than 55 cents per pound for unstemmed tobacco could be borne by the makers.

The Makers of Havanas.

E. H. Gumby of Tampa, Fla., spoke for the makers of clear Havana cigars. It took about five pounds of Havana tobacco, he said, to wrap 1,000 cigars, whereas but two pounds of Sumatra were required. It was true that only about 5 per cent. of the Havana tobacco imported paid duty as wrappers. No one was deceived in this matter, as the attention of the Treasury had been called to it, and it had been finally decided by the Board of Appraisers. There was not over 2 per cent. of the Havana crop salable as wrappers. These goods were imported in bulk and the wrappers selected after importation. Until this tobacco was unpacked, stripped, and prepared for use, no one could tell the wrapper from the filler. If a high rate of duty were placed on this class of tobacco it would prohibit its importation and drive the makers of clear Havana cigars out of business. As a matter of fact, the makers of Havana cigars paid about as much duty on wrappers as did importers of other wrappers.

Referring to the request for a uniform specific duty on all tobacco, he said that it would probably yield a revenue equal to the present, but if what the tobacco growers said to-day were true, there would not be much left of the poor New York and New England tobacco farmers.

George J. Smith, a cigar manufacturer of New York, replying to Mr. Gumby, said that the Florida manufacturers performed the miracle of wrapping 120,000,000 cigars annually with 5,000 pounds of tobacco. It was well known that the law was evaded in Florida. There were about 29,000 cigarmakers in the United States, employing 200,000 hands, using the Sumatra goods, and he asked if it was fair to discriminate against these in favor of a few makers in Florida. Last year there were imported, on which duty was paid, but 22,000 pounds of Havana wrappers, while there were produced 150,000,000 clear Havana cigars.

L. H. Neudecker of Baltimore said that the cigarmakers of his city favored a duty of 50 cents a pound, and none other, on all imported leaf tobacco. This, in his opinion, would give adequate protection and yield sufficient revenue.

Cost of Raising Sumatra.

J. I. Ellison, editor of The United States Tobacco Journal, desired to correct the statement made heretofore that Sumatra tobacco was raised by pauper labor. He asserted that the cost of raising this tobacco was 24½ cents per pound. The laborers who worked the tobacco were hired by the season, and were housed, fed, and clothed.

George Mitchelson, a grower of Connecticut tobacco, advocated a duty of $5 per pound on Sumatra tobacco. It was, he said, an interloper, and did not belong here, and he wanted to see it kicked out. If it could be kept out the growers of this country could make their business pay. They made money and were prosperous before Sumatra was so generally used. In his opinion, its exclusion would advance the price of the domestic product to 30 cents a pound.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when the agricultural schedule will be taken up, including live stock, dairy products, fish, meats, and salt.

DR. DIXON AT COOPER UNION.

Noon-day Revival Services Attract a Large Audience.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday began a series of noon services, which is to be continued throughout the month, in Cooper Union. He was assisted by Ira D. Sankey, who led the singing. There was a large attendance. Ministers of different denominations will alternate weekly in conducting the services. Next week the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman will be in charge. On Sunday the services will be held at Carnegie Hall and at the Academy of Music.

In the course of his address Dr. Dixon said:

"Is your church cold? Are you living in an ecclesiastical refrigerator? If you are, why don't you get rid of it. How are you going to do it? I'll tell you. Don't try to cut the ice away. Don't try to break it. Just get a little fire and burn the ice. Soon it will be naught but warm water. So it is with Christianity. Get a little fire into your soul and God will do the rest. We can't be lukewarm. We must get the fire of God into our souls.

"People have been trying to get rid of saloons, especially on Sunday. The law has been asked to aid, and to a certain extent has failed. Now, let's try another way; let's introduce Christianity into the saloon. Let us convert the drinking man. The saloon keeper won't stay in the business if his customers stop drinking. People have been trying to overthrow Tammany Hall. They are not going about it right. Instead of fighting the organization, let them get God's counsel, and rectify the wrongs by His grace. Politics would be uplifted if His help was asked."

Saws Found in a Jersey Jail.

A saw was found behind a bathtub in the Hudson County Jail, at Jersey City, Sunday night. Three bars running lengthwise of the window had been sawed through A further search disclosed two other saws. One was found in the bed of Joseph E. Westcott, and the other under the mattress in the cell of Charles Raynor. Both men had been convicted of burglary, and were taken to Trenton on Saturday. It is not known when the bars were cut. It is believed the saws were smuggled into the jail three weeks ago by the wife of Charles Brooks, another prisoner, who was removed to Trenton on Saturday, and who had been convicted of till-tapping. Mrs. Brooks is believed to live in this city.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Happy are they who save money by buying now.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

M. O. ROBERTS'S TREASURES

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION IN THIS CITY.

The Pictures, Statuary, and Art Objects of the Once Famous Collection Were Left to the Widow, Now Mrs. Ralph Vivian.

It is announced that the once famous collection of pictures, statuary, and art objects owned by Marshall O. Roberts, and which at his death in 1880, he left to his widow, who is now Mrs. Col. Ralph Vivian of London, will be sold at auction.

The pictures will be sold at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Jan. 19, 20, and 21, and the statuary, art objects, and other furnishings of the Roberts house, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, will be sold in the house on the afternoons of Jan. 18 and 22. The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Ortgies & Co. of the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, and will be under the management of Samuel P. Avery, Jr.

The sale is made by order of Mrs. Vivian and John F. Patterson, the executors of the estate of Mr. Roberts. While the Roberts house has been unoccupied since Mrs. Vivian's marriage and departure for England, some four years ago, with the single exception of the Winter of 1893-4, when Cornelius Vanderbilt leased it and resided there with his family pending the completion of the alterations to his new home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, the announcement that its interior furnishings and the art collections are to be sold at so near a date will be a surprise to both the art and society worlds of New York.

Mr. Patterson said last night it was proposed to clear the house and the gallery so that they might be fitted up for business purposes. Offers, of course, would be entertained, but it did not necessarily follow the houses would be sold. Nothing definite as to the sale of the realty had been decided.

The Collection of Pictures.

While the art collection formed by Marshall O. Roberts is almost unknown to the present generation of New Yorkers, and consists for the most part of pictures and pieces of sculpture now considered old-fashioned, it was at one time among the most famous of the few early picture collections in this city, and its possession brought much social and art prestige to its owner. Mr. Roberts took the greatest pride in his pictures and art objects up to the time of his death, and was never happier than when showing them to some friend or visitor, and describing their merits and the individual history of each canvas, sculpture, or art piece.

He built for his pictures a handsome gallery in the rear of the house adjoining the corner building at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, with which he had it connected, and which he purchased, so that he might have more room for the display of his treasures. After his death, and when his widow's period of mourning had expired, she threw the house open on two or three occasions, and gave three balls that were the social features of the Winter seasons during which they were held. The cotillion at these balls was always danced in the picture gallery.

The most celebrated painting in the Roberts collection is Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," which is known in every household in the land through numerous reproductions. This canvas is of enormous size, and occupies the entire eastern end of the gallery. The other more notable paintings in the collection are Kensett's "Franconia Notch," James M. Hart's "Old Homestead," F. E. Church's "Coast of Maine" and "Rainy Summer in the Tropics," Gignoux's "Hawk's Nest," Daniel Huntington's "Good Samaritan," Caton-Woodville's "News from Mexico," Asher B. Durand's "Indian Rescue," Schaeffele's "Marie de Medici's Visit to Rubens's Studio," Meyer von Bremen's "First Lesson," Edouard Frére's "Mother and Infant," Troyon's "After the Hunt," P. F. Poole's "Pension Agent," and Verlat's "Sheep in Pasture." There are several other canvases which were well known and famous in their day, but are now almost forgotten.

School of Paintings in Fashion.

Mr. Roberts formed his collection at a time when what is known as the Düsseldorf School of German genre pictures were the fashion, and when only those canvases which told some human story were, as a rule, thought worthy of attention. The names of Meyer von Bremen, Ed. Frère, and Leutze, among foreign artists, were then the most fashionable, while among American painters, Kensett, Durand, and Church, in landscape, and Huntington, in portraiture, were foremost.

The art writers who will be admitted to the collection at a press view Friday afternoon will feel as if they had taken a long step into the past, and the occasion will have much historic interest.

The chief present owner of the house and collections of Marshall Roberts are his widow, now Mrs. Col. Ralph Vivian; his son, and his daughter by his second wife, Mrs. Amos Van Wart. It will be remembered that Mr. Roberts, who had been for a widower, met his third wife, who was a Miss Endicott of Salem, Mass., on his return from a European trip on board the steamship on which both were traveling. She was many years his junior, but the old gentleman paid assiduous court to her, and they were married a few months after their arrival. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, and the child is now with his mother in England, where he has been educated.

Mr. Roberts, before his last marriage, never mingled to any extent in New York society, but soon afterward he began to entertain quite largely. Mrs. Roberts was popular from the first, and soon acquired a leading position. After Mr. Roberts's death she went abroad to pass her first year of mourning, and about a year after her return, when she began again to entertain and was counted as one of New York's social leaders, the engagement of Col. Ralph Vivian, a handsome English Army officer of good position, whom she had met while in London, was announced. Col. Vivian came over soon afterward, and the wedding was celebrated in this city. Since her marriage, Mrs. Vivian has resided almost constantly in London, and has been here only once for a short visit with her husband.

Mrs. Vivian's brother, Robert Endicott, married a daughter of Clarence A. Seward. Her two younger sisters, who resided with her after she became Mrs. Roberts, and during the period of her widowhood, and who became well known to New York society, after their sister's marriage to Col. Vivian, returned to Salem, Mass., where they now live. Mr. Roberts left an estate valued at about $5,000,000.

MISSING GIRL RETURNS HOME.

She Took the Wrong Ferryboat and Spent the Night with a Friend.

Mabel Marsh, the sixteen-year-old daughter of William F. Marsh of 233 East Seventy-second Street, who was supposed to have been kidnapped on Sunday afternoon while on her way home from Brooklyn, returned to her home at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The girl left her grandmother's home, 38 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, about 4 o'clock Sunday, and was expected home before dark. As she did not arrive during the evening, her father went on a search for her, and finally had an alarm sent out by the police.

Mr. Marsh said last night that at the Williamsburg ferryhouse his daughter made a mistake and got on a Grand Street boat instead of a Twenty-third Street boat. She became frightened and confused on reaching this side of the river, and, after wandering through the east side streets, went to the home of a school friend for the night. She had not told him the name of her friend, Mr. Marsh said, and she was so excited and nervous that he had not questioned her closely.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

THE NEW YEAR AT WANAMAKER'S

"Stock-taking Sales," "January Clearance Sales" and other platitudes of the period find no voice here.

But there are offerings of Merchandise, great purchases, especially collected for extraordinary selling this month.

We make big January sales by seizing the between-season chances. That's all. But it means much to the economical shopper.

YOU WILL FIND HERE TO-DAY:

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—147,015 pieces, every garment new, all marvelously cheap. Drawers, 10c to $1.25; Chemises, 18c to $1.50; Skirts, 40c to $2.75; Corset Covers, 8c to $1.50; Gowns, 38c to $1.75. In addition, all sorts of choicest Paris and American Lingerie.

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES at 60 cents. First offered yesterday. Matchless cheapness; all colors; four pearl buttons.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS at 25 and 50 cents; have been four times the prices.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS AND TRUNKS, taken over from Hilton, Hughes & Co.; Chamois Skins, Clothes Baskets, Coffee Machines, Coal Vases and Hods—all half or less.

CARPETS—Exactly 1,000 pieces, reduced 20 and 25 per cent—Wilton, Axminster, Velvet Brussels and Tapestry.

LINOLEUM—Four grades, 20 per cent. off.

And this only suggests the Store News of the day.

New Spring and Summer Dress Silks, and Dress Goods in Cotton and Wool, are arriving daily.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BUILDINGS CHANGED TO HOTELS.

The Corporation Counsel Furnishes His Construction of the Law.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department recently asked Corporation Counsel Scott for an opinion as to the construction to be placed on the opening sentence of Section 480 of the Consolidation act as amended by Section 16, Chapter 275, of the Laws of 1892, in so far as it relates to buildings altered to be occupied by hotels. The sentence in question reads as follows:

"Every building hereafter altered to be occupied as a hotel, and every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a lodging house, and every tenement house, apartment house, and dwelling house five stories in height, or having a basement and four stories in height above a cellar, hereafter erected or altered to be occupied by one or more families on any floor above the first, shall have the first floor above the cellar, or lowest story, constructed fireproof, with iron or steel beams and brick arches."

Attorney Dahlgren of the Building Department in May gave an opinion, in which he construed the section as only applying to such buildings as are five stories in height or have a basement and four stories above the cellar. As the question had an important bearing on the Raines law hotels, and as Mr. Dahlgren's construction was called into question, Mr. Constable referred it to Mr. Scott, who yesterday sent him an opinion, in which he says:

"The precise question is whether the requirement as to having 'the first floor above the cellar, or lowest story, constructed fireproof, &c.,' applies to all buildings altered, (after April 9, 1892,) to be occupied as hotels, or only to such buildings so altered as are 'five stories in height, or having a basement and four stories in height above a cellar.'

"I have read with much interest the instructive brief prepared by your attorney, but I find myself, after very careful consideration, unable to agree with the conclusion to which he has arrived on this question."

After reviewing the law, Mr. Scott gives his conclusion as follows:

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that the provision of Section 16 of Chapter 275 of the Laws of 1892 applies to all buildings altered, to be occupied as hotels, after April 9, 1892, the date of the passage of the act, irrespective of the height of the building.

"I concur in the opinion expressed by your attorney that mere change in the use of a building, without physical alteration, will not bring it within the purview of the section, although if any alteration be made, however slight, in the building itself, in order to use it as a hotel, the provisions of the section will apply."

This decision may close a number of the Raines law hotels through the intervention of the Building Department. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to how the last paragraph of Mr. Scott's decision will operate. The question may hinge on whether the erection of partitions can be regarded as alterations to buildings, within the meaning of the decision.

SALES WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

Senator Raines Gives Some Statistics from Up the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Senator Raines, who is Chairman of the special committee investigating the operation of the Raines liquor-tax law, to-day talked with Gov. Black with reference to the Governor's treatment of the Raines law in the annual message.

The Senator said that an examination of the United States Government licenses issued in the State outside of New York and Brooklyn showed that in thirty-seven counties so far investigated there were 2,199 places selling liquor without a State certificate. In Buffalo there were 681 of these places, and in Erie County outside of Buffalo, 64; in Monroe County, 169; Onondaga, 101; Oneida, 87; Schenectady, 100; Suffolk, 66; Queens, 224; Richmond, 56. Senator Raines said this would tend to prove his statement, made some time ago, that there were 4,000 or 5,000 places within ten miles of the City Hall, New York, selling without a State certificate.

The Senator said the amendments to the Raines law to be suggested by his committee would tend to abolish "fake" hotels and clubs, allow appeals in excise cases from the decision of a single Judge, and declare that the provision allowing sales of five gallons or over to mean sales of the same kind of liquor, and not five gallons of different kinds of liquor.

"The greater number of persons who sell liquor in violation of the State law are druggists who have such a small trade that they do not care to pay the State tax, gambling places, and disorderly houses, which would not be allowed to exist if they were to apply for certificates and made known to the State Excise Bureau their real nature. The Government license of $25 is so small a tax that they can pay it."

"What will be done to correct these evils?"

"The records are being gone over and compared, to ascertain who hold the Government licenses and have not paid the State tax. The violators of the law will be located by counties and towns and the lists placed in the hands of the proper authorities. They will be requested to enforce the law. No legislation is needed on this point."

State Excise Commissioner Lyman is conducting an investigation to ascertain what places having a United States Government license are selling without a State license. He said many places were entitled to sell without a State license, and that in a large number of cases the discrepancy as between the numbers of United States Government licenses and State licenses which have been issued could be satisfactorily explained when his investigation is completed. He had no doubt there were a number of places selling in violation of the Raines law, but not so many as had been estimated.

MODERN HOME LIFE.

Sorosis Discusses the Innovations of the Present Time.

It was house and home day with Sorosis at the Waldorf yesterday, and the question under consideration was, "Are the Innovations of Modern Times Beneficial to Home Life?"

Mrs. Alice May Scudder presented the question. In the affirmative Mrs. Susan Hayes Ward spoke of the advantages given the children in these latter days. The old people became younger and the young people older, and the children were not held at a distance by their elders as they were in days past.

Mrs. Helen Grandin Lord eulogized the apartment house as the place where the people with moderate means could have the benefit of all the scientific discoveries of the day.

Mrs. Mary Dame Hall spoke of two innovations, the first being the woman's club, which was a great benefit, as it had developed the love of women for each other and mutual helpfulness. The other innovation of value to the home was the bicycle. She contrasted the girl of the past, "Faust's" Marguerite at her spinning wheel, and the girl of the present, a healthful creature, with a sound mind in a sound body, developing her whole being on the wheel.

Mrs. Alice B. Stimson read a humorous paper, bringing in as innovations the phrasing of popular advertisements.

In the negative, Mrs. Susan Ketchum Bourne said that modern innovations had merely increased the wants of the people without aiding them.

Mrs. Gertrude F. Hess spoke of the danger of the multiplied interests of women. "The number of hotels and boarding houses," she said, "is increasing at a rate out of proportion to the increase of population, and students of sociology are making a study of the subject. Where is that beautiful spirit of hospitality when we have only to touch a button and add a few dollars to our bill to entertain our friends? In Boston a society for staying at home has been formed. That may be an exaggerated effort, but the principle might well be followed."

Mrs. Charles Bassett and Dr. Katherine G. Townsend concluded the regular debate. Dr. Townsend took the opportunity of the discussion to give an interesting lecture upon hygiene in the home, the necessity for air, for proper clothing, and the danger of the use of narcotics, which, she said, is becoming more prevalent among women and children, emphasizing cigarette smoking.

There were extemporaneous remarks and the meeting closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

PUGILIST DUFFY IS DEAD.

Cerebral Hemorrhage Brought on by a Blow the Cause of Death.

James Duffy, the boxer from Boston who was taken ill immediately after he had concluded a ten-round glove fight with George Justice at the Broadway Athletic Club Saturday night, died early yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital. His condition had been considered hopeless from the first. An autopsy made by Coroner's Physician Weston showed that death was due to cerebal hemorrhage. Dr. Weston and Dr. Phelps, who assisted him at the autopsey, concur in the belief that the hemorrhage was caused by a blow, either on the head or on the jugular. There were no external marks of injury on the head or body, except a slight abrasion on one shoulder.

As soon as Capt. Groo of the Mercer Street Station learned of Duffy's death he notified Mr. Friend, counsel for the athletic club, to produce in the Jefferson Market Court Richard Roche, Thomas O'Rourke, and George Justice, who were released on $2,000 bail each on Sunday after an arraignment on "suspicion of homicide." When they appeared in court yesterday afternoon Capt. Groo told Magistrate Flammer of Duffy's death, and asked for a remand, as he had no evidence that any of them had directly contributed to the boy's death. Lawyer Friend argued that Roche, who refereed the contest, and O'Rourke, the manager of the club, should be discharged, as they could in no way be held responsible, but the Magistrate decided to continue the case until Jan. 12, and released the three men under the original bail bond.

DENNETT'S MIND AFFECTED.

The Parkhurst Society's Agent Has Overworked Himself.

Arthur F. Dennett, the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, is mentally and physically ill. He has been acting so strangely for several days that his friends became uneasy at his condition. The Directors of the society yesterday granted him a two weeks' leave of absence for rest and recuperation, with the understanding that the leave would be extended if necessary. Meantime Agent Burr will be Acting Superintendent.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, President of the society, said last evening that Mr. Dennett had shown signs of mental disturbance for several days, but his friends believed it was nothing serious, and that a little rest and relief from his arduous duties would soon recuperate him. He had simply overworked himself. Not only had he attended to his duties in connection with the society, but he had spent his spare time in studying law, with the result that he has worked from sixteen to eighteen hours a day for months. He would go into the country, but would not be placed under restraint unless circumstances warranted. Dr. Parkhurst thought a little rest and recreation would bring Mr. Dennett around all right.

TO TUNNEL UNION SQUARE

Park Board Considering the Scheme of the Traction Company.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Messrs. Parker, Goodman, and Hall, appeared before the Park Commissioners yesterday to advocate the granting of a permit for the construction of a tunnel at Union Square, to do away with the dangerous curve at Fourteenth Street. The Aldermen said that the tunnel would not go deep enough to interfere with any scheme of underground rapid transit that may hereafter be adopted.

President MacMillan asked how the storekeepers on Union Square would be affected by the loss of traffic in front of their shops, and Alderman Hall said that they had heard of no opposition to the tunnel scheme. Mr. MacMillan said that he could not see how the construction of a tunnel with a grade of one foot in eight would injure the park property, but that the plans presented by the traction company's engineers are so inaccurate that the Commissioners can learn little or nothing from them. He suggested that the Metropolitan Traction Company prepare plans to a scale and submit them to the board. In the meantime the board decided to hear what the interested property owners and storekeepers have to say for and against the project.

It was decided that a public meeting be held in the near future.

CABMEN'S STRIKE FAILS.

Manager Heffernan Says Places of Strikers Are All Filled.

None of the striking cabmen appeared at any of the stables of the New York Cab Company yesterday, but the company completed all arrangements to have a complete service to-day. The Union and Metropolitan Clubs had their full complements of cabs, fourteen each, yesterday, and no policemen were sent out to escort any of them. Whenever a lady ordered a cab of the company a policeman was sent in another cab as an escort. Drivers who answered calls for men were understood to go armed to protect themselves against possible attack.

General Manager Heffernan said yesterday: "A stampede among the strikers would not help now, because all their places are about filled with new men. We have given the men plenty of time to return, and do not propose to have our patrons or ourselves put to any further inconvenience, and by to-morrow the general public will find the same vehicles as of old, at the same old stands."

The Brooklyn's Silver Service.

The silver service to be presented to the cruiser Brooklyn will be on exhibition to the subscribers at the Art Association rooms, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Thursday the general public will be admitted. It is now stated that the Brooklyn will arrive in the yard Feb. 1. A double ceremony, in connection with the presentation of the service, in formally declaring the new dry dock open, and floating the cruiser into it, has been suggested. The dock has been practically completed, at a cost of $800,000.

Large Payments of City Taxes.

Controller Fitch announced yesterday that the collections of taxes during the three last months of 1896 were the largest in the history of the city. During October, November, and December, 1896, $36,469,633.09 was collected, against $32,080,881.70 in 1895, an excess of $4,388,751.39.

ERNESTUS KILLED HIMSELF

Condition of the Woman He Tried to Kill Is Precarious.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Mary Cole of 77 North Street, an employe at the European House, was missing since Friday night. There was no sign of life around her house, so the police broke a window this morning and entered the building. They found Mrs. Cole sitting on the edge of her bed, unconscious, and with a deep gash 3 inches long over her left ear. It was thought at first that she was under the influence of a drug, but a closer examination later showed that her skull was broken. Her condition is precarious.

In the doorway of her room was the corpse of Abraham Ernestus, who boarded with her. He had hanged himself with a hempen cord tied to a nail in the doorway. The nail had pulled out, and when the body was found it was in a sitting posture on the floor.

Mrs. Cole is thirty years old, and was separated from her husband. Ernestus was forty-five years old, and married, but he, too, had left his family. He had been employed at the Natchaug Silk Company, but had been out of work for several months. It is supposed that Ernestus first struck the woman with some sharp instrument, and then committed suicide.

Guide to Greater New York.

The Brooklyn Eagle Almanac for 1897, issued a few days ago, has, besides its usual store of statistical information, many new features that make it invaluable as a book of reference. It is a general guide to the Greater New York, and in three pages devoted to that subject gives a concise and complete history of the steps so far taken toward the consolidation of the various cities and towns into one municipality. The almanac contains a large colored map of Brooklyn, a map of Long Island, a map of Greater New York, and a sectional map of New York City. The statistical information contains the complete returns of the last State and National election, and comparisons with previous elections, statistics of leading American cities, and a general financial review of the year 1896.

To Call Tammany Primaries.

The Tammany Executive Committee will meet Thursday afternoon to issue a call for primaries on Jan. 15. This call could not be issued yesterday because the Inspectors of Election in the contested districts had not been designated. These Assembly districts are the Second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth. Thursday, the Inspectors will be designated and the places for holding the primaries specified.

Would Limit Height of Buildings.

The special committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, which had been considering the subject of high buildings, met yesterday and formulated its report, which will be presented at the regular meeting of the board Wednesday, Jan. 13. The report calls for the passage of a bill limiting the height of buildings and providing for proper light and air and precautions against fire.

Judgment Against a Church.

Judgment was entered yesterday against the ministers and elders and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Yonkers for $662, in favor of Sperry & Beale of this city, for the amount due on a note of $623, dated May 25, 1896, payable three months after date, made by David Cole, President Consistory First Reformed Church.

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ESTB'D 1807

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beauty and durability—long service and low prices—all wool and no shoddy.

Our supply is rapidly being exhausted, and in many of the most desirable patterns there are only short lengths left, in some cases just enough for one room. Measure your room and select immediately—it is now or never with these patterns.

Lowest prices are made still more fascinating by our "Long Credit."

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104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

CHARTER UNDER CRITICISM

WIDE DIFFERENCE DEVELOPED AS TO THE POLICE CHAPTER.

Mr. Roosevelt Argues Before the Commissioners for a Single-headed Board—Mr. Parker's Comments on Responsibility.

Wide differences of opinion as to the Police Chapter of the Greater New York charter as prepared by the Draft Committee were manifest at the first of the series of public hearings before the Greater New York Commission, held yesterday, in the Aldermanic Council Chamber in the City Hall.

It was the first official occasion for public criticism of the proposed charter, and of sharp comment on the police chapter there was no lack.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department led the vigorous assault that was made on the proposed bi-partisan four-headed commission. He declared it to be thoroughly vicious. Commissioner Andrews, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and others took the same view. Commissioner Parker, Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee; State Senator Clarence Lexow, ex-Judge Allison, and others defended the bi-partisan system.

The members of the Greater New York Commission who were present were Gen. Tracy, Chairman; Mayor Strong, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, William C. De Witt, Silas B. Dutcher, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City, Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens County, and George M. Pinney, Jr., of Richmond, who is Secretary of the commission. Gen. Tracy sat in the seat of the President of the Board of Aldermen, with ex-Mayor Gilroy on his left and Secretary Pinney on his right. One of the speakers, Franklin Pierce, said that Mayor Strong was the best Mayor the city had had in years. Some of the Commissioners looked at ex-Mayor Gilroy at this, but he showed no signs of having heard any "invidious" comparison. Afterward he had to stand some joking on the subject.

Police Commissioner Grant came into the council chamber with Commissioner Parker, but he took no part in the discussion. Dorman B. Eaton was present, but did not talk. He will give his views on the Mayor's Chapter when the commission meets again to-morrow. There will be no hearing to-day, on account of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Complaint of the Doormen.

At the opening of the session, Assemblyman Edward Brennan of Kings County appeared to present the petition of 130 doormen of the Police Department of New York and Brooklyn, who sought to be placed on the same footing as patrolmen. The petition set forth the duties of every kind performed by the doormen and the salaries paid them, and it also mentions their liability to be called on to perform the work of the patrolmen. It also states how the duties of doormen have increased since the creation of the position, in 1866, and that the qualifications for doorman were similar to those of the patrolman. The petition was signed by Foster M. Dealing, Chairman of the committee, Thirty-eighth Precinct, New York, and Matthias Johnston, Secretary, of Brooklyn, Sixteenth Precinct. Mr. Dealing made a statement to the commission in reference to the question.

Chairman Tracy asked Mr. Brennan whether or not the doormen were members of the police force or employes of the force. Mr. Brennan said that they were members.

"If they are members, then," said the Chairman, "they are transferred by the charter."

"But mention is not made of their being transferred," said Mr. Brennan. This matter was taken up at the outset on account of Mr. Brennan having to go to Albany at once.

Mr. Roosevelt's Strong Protest.

Chairman Tracy then called on President Roosevelt to address the commission.

Mr. Roosevelt said: "I want to protest with as much emphasis as possible against what I regard as the essentially vicious provision for a four-headed system, giving the Chief a practically independent power. In the first place, because it is a four-headed commission, which is always the weakest and worst of executive instruments, and in the next place because of providing an independent single executive who is practically responsible to no one in it. If there is any weight in the arguments against having a single head, they apply with tenfold greater force against having greater power given to a single man who is practically responsible to no one.

"If you are going to follow your system, then give the Mayor the power to appoint and remove the Chief of Police. Give the Mayor the same power over the Chief that he has over the Commissioners. Make the Chief responsible to some one. Now, nominally, he is responsible to the board, but it is a purely nominal responsibility, so far as holding him to account is concerned. He can be removed from office for a dereliction of duty, or a crime so flagrant or gross that it can be proved in a court of law, which must be in all human probability reviewed in a court of law. You may utterly disapprove of the policy the Chief is pursuing; you may believe that his power is being exercised, not in the interest of the service, but to please certain politicians, but you will be unable to prove it.

A Premium on Intrigue.

"You therefore have the nominal responsibility in the board, and the real responsibility somewhere else, and you don't exactly know where. It would be difficult to imagine a better way of putting a premium upon the presence in the board of the man who is an intriguer, the man who will intrigue with or against the Chief and get influence over him, and more effectually at the same time to put a premium on the absence of the man who ought to be put in a Police Commission—a man who won't take office unless he believes that he is to have power commensurate with his responsibilities, and who will not intrigue with any subordinate to have part of that power given to him.

"The present law, under which the Police Board is now acting, and which is in some measure used as the basis for the proposed system, exemplifies exactly what I mean. It is a much worse law than the one it superseded two years ago, and what has been done to raise the police force has been done in spite of and not because of that law. It has been done in spite of the obvious defects of preventing a majority from ruling and of giving an independent power to the Chief, who is largely irresponsible.

"I am glad you have restored the power of detail to the board. Apparently also you have restored the power of majority action. But it is all wrong to give the Chief the power of veto over promotions by the board, which is the effect given by a provision saying that promotions shall be made only upon written recommendation.

Either One or Three Commissioners.

"I may mention that the system which I advocate is not one which has never been tried. If you are unwilling to give a single-headed commission, which I believe you should give, then give a commission of three, so that there will not be a dead-lock; allow that three to work, as other Commissioners work, by a majority vote, and hold them responsible. Somewhere or other, centre the power and centre the responsibility.

"Let me also, besides speaking with the utmost emphasis upon what I regard as the thoroughly vicious system of a four-headed commission, say that the viciousness consists especially in the fact that it tends to block action, that it tends to diffuse responsibility so that you cannot find out who is responsible, and you will never get the best type of public service as long as you allow a man to shelter himself behind a general irresponsibility, where action cannot be taken because the board must be unanimous to act.

No Tramp Lodging Houses Wanted.

"Another objectionable feature, to which I call attention at the request of the Charity Association, is that which provides in fact for the revival in New York of those festering monstrosities—the tramp lodging houses, the police station houses for taking care of vagrants. One of the very best, though perhaps one of the least needed, of the many reforms inaugurated under the administration of Mayor Strong has been putting the care of the homeless vagrants where it belonged, and making the Department of Charities and the Department of Correction responsible for them. The old style police lodging houses put a premium upon bringing to New York a type of vagabond who wished a shelter and cared not how noisome that shelter might be—the sturdy beggar with the certainty that he would always sleep somewhere at night. I have investigated this matter a good deal myself, but there is a man present who can speak with more authority on it than I can —Mr. Jacob Riis."

The Chairman asked Mr. Roosevelt what changes he would propose in the section regarding lodging of vagrants.

"I should strike it out bodily," answered the Commissioner. "Get from Mayor Strong or Commissioner Wright of Croft some form of an article for its appropriate place in the charter, which shall provide for the kind of lodging house such as is now provided for. The police cannot follow up the life history of these vagrants as the Charities and Correction Departments can and do. The same thing in use under Mayor Strong is working admirably. For thirty years the charitable societies have fought this tramp lodging house and abolished it and want to prevent its re-establishment."

The Chairman asked Mr. Roosevelt to submit any proposed change in writing.

Mr. Roosevelt apologized for not having done so, but his attention was only that day called to the matter. "If we cannot have a single Commissioner I want," he added, "the Boston system of a three-headed commission, the three being able to reduce the Chief as well as being able to make or dismiss him. They keep him at pleasure there. If you won't do that, put it in four, but let them work by majority and be responsible to the Mayor. I ask, in other words, that you give responsible power where you impose responsibility."

When Commissioner Roosevelt retired to his seat Jacob A. Riis came forward and said that he would submit later in writing suggestions on behalf of the Good Government Clubs.

In answer to Chairman Tracy Mr. Riis said that there should be no power in the police to shelter vagrants.

"Is it your suggestion," said the Chairman, "that all power should be taken away from the police to shelter a suffering woman for a night when she has no other provision?"

"Decidedly," replied Mr. Riis.

"Won't she then go on the street?" asked the Chairman.

"She will not; there is abundant provision made under Mayor Strong's administration," said Mr. Riis.

MR. PARKER'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Commissioner Talks About the Chief's Duties, Civil Service Plans, and a Bi-Partisan Board.

Police Commissioner Parker next addressed the commission. Referring to Section 20, he said if it was meant that the Chief of Police should be required to recommend a promotion, even though the board were unanimous in promoting, then that was deleterious. He thought a majority of the board with the chief was sufficient. Making an absolute unanimity was going too far.

Mr. Parker thought that Section 22 should be amended by striking out that part which provided that the Police Board should make resolutions for the government and administration of the Detective Bureau. There was no need of that, he said, as the board was already empowered to do that by a general section. Besides, the disposition of its members might lead to great trouble. "You make," said the Commissioner, "the Chief the responsible head of the force, and shall the Cabinet tell what officer or regiment or private will be put in a particular position? That is the acme of inefficiency."

"So, too," continued Mr. Parker, "the assignment of a man to duty as a Detective Sergeant being only a detail, it is the Chief of Police who should undo that detail. The present law gives the Chief the power to make a Detective Sergeant, but the board the power to unmake him; the Chief the power to make a detail, and the board to reverse it. The Chief should have this detail power, as it is just the same as giving a duty to a roundsman."

About the Chief of Police.

Speaking of Section 24, Commissioner Parker said: "I wish very forcibly to speak on this. 'The Chief of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the police force. He shall be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of all laws and regulations of the department.' That is the greatest responsibility you put on any man in the Police Department. 'He shall assign for one week.' When you make this subject to the approval of the board, you make the board master to that extent."

Mr. Parker said that the report of the Lexow committee dwelt on the Chief of Police being charged with the handling of the force, and being accused when Sergeants, patrolmen, or detectives did not do their duty, yet the board acally compromised and dickered about where John Smith might go. Former Chief Byrnes had spoken about the bad results of that practice, and it constituted the justification of the bi-partisan bill in the eyes of the Mayor. "You must give to that man absolute power to say how his forces shall be disposed," said Mr. Parker.

Referring to Section 25, Commissioner Parker said that when a Deputy Chief was to be designated to do the Chief's duties and carry out the Chief's policy, it was in the first instance not the board but the Chief who should have the power of assignment. Not until he failed in his duty should the Board of Police come in.

"Section 32," said Mr. Parker, "provides that charges against the force shall be investigated before the board. I don't think that is necessary or advisable. It should say before one or more Commissioners."

Coming to Section 35, he suggested that the maximum leave of the Chief should be thirty days. "If he is going to be the centre of this system and to sit in the Borough of Manhattan it will be very heavy work."

"What Civil Service Commissioners are referred to in the beginning of Section 36?" asked Mr. Parker.

"City," answered Chairman Tracy.

Civil Service Plan.

"Then it is designed to take the whole Civil Service Commission out of the department," said Commissioner Parker. "I think the system has worked better in the department than it could have outside. I think it has resulted beneficially to the whole service, especially with regard to promotions. I think the power of promoting should be left to the board. I have little fear of the bugaboos raised by the people as to privacy and huggermuggering about the civil service machine in the department. I think when those in the department conscientiously perform their duties they can make a better examination for appointment than people not familiar with the subject matter."

Chairman Tracy—Does that apply to every other department?

"Yes," answered Mr. Parker, "where technical requirements enter into consideration. I have talked to the heads of two departments, who agree with me on that point."

"Do you suppose," said the Chairman, "that there is a head of a department who would not agree to it?"

Mr. Parker—I do; Mr. Roosevelt.

Commissioner Roosevelt here rose and said: "I disagree." [Laughter.]

Resuming, Mr. Parker said that the clause of Section 44, which provided that the board should detail men to the Public Health Department upon request of the Health Commissioner, dealt with a power which the Chief should have, as the question was one of detail.

Commissioner Parker suggested that in Section 45 something should be inserted as to the duty of supervision by the police over places where glove contest fights are carried on. That was not noticed there. Regarding Section 46, Mr. Parker thought each Inspector of Police within his district should have the same power as a Captain in his precinct.

"In Section 48," said the Commissioner, "you have amended a law by giving to a Deputy Chief as well as a Chief the power to issue warrants and enter private premises to arrest. Is not that a dangerous power to give? It is not a thing which calls for action hurriedly as a rule. Householders must present their allegations in writing. It is dangerous there to spread the responsibility. To enter private premises is almost like a search warrant. I think the power of the Deputy Chief should be stricken out."

Chairman Tracy said that referred to the Deputy Chief in Brooklyn, and Commissioner Parker replied that he thought the power should be centralized.

View as to Bi-partisan Board.

Mr. Parker next called attention to Section 91, under which to the Police Board was given a power of detail which really belonged to the Chief, and he added that he had wished to say something with regard to the so-called bi-partisan law, but his time had expired. Permission was given to Mr. Parker to continue.

"Bi-partisan is the greatest misnomer in the world for that board," he said. "It is essentially a non-partisan board. It is essentially a restriction of partisanship. It prescribes that there shall not be more than two members of any political party members of that board, or members holding like opinions upon National or State questions.

"Second, as to dead-locks having occurred by reason of that provision. They have occurred in the Park Board in the same way. There have been no dead-locks upon questions of politics. The dead-locks so-called, in holding up of promotions, have amounted at most to three or four candidates out of a large number.

"Lastly, it is not, as some people imagine, the mere divorcing the Election Bureau from the Police Department which will avert the danger of one-man power. It arises from the fact that he wields the police force for personal or political purposes; and you will never avoid that danger unless you have a balanced board or a watchful minority. The Election Bureau itself is hedged in by provisions of law. Suppose you divorce that, you don't get rid of that danger. Make any man supreme over the force throughout that territory, and if he wills he can make himself virtually master of it. It is a terrible power, a terrible danger."

Mr. Roosevelt Talks Again.

Commissioner Roosevelt said he had not quite exhausted his time when he first spoke, and he was allowed to speak again. "I omitted to say," he began, "one thing. I wanted to speak in approval of the provision putting the civil service regulations under the control of the central board, and not under the control of the Police Department. It is true that the Police Department Civil Service Board has done wonderfully good work in the past twenty months, but it has been done because it has behaved precisely as if it had been an integral portion of the central board. I have had a good deal to do with that board, and I have superintended very carefully what was done, and I don't think you can show a better object lesson as to what can be done under the most rigid application of the law and the spirit of the civil service law than what has been done under the present Police Board. If this commission could give the time, I am sure the board would be only too delighted to get all the 1,000 members of the force who had been appointed reviewed by the commission to see whether they would be pleased with them. I thought the charter meant the central civil service body to deal with all the different boards.

"If you are going to put the power in the Chief, give him the appointment or dismissal. I don't care a rap whether you call the executive head Chief or Commissioner. Have one man responsible, and let him have responsibility to go with power. Don't make a four-headed commission nominally responsible, with a Chief who is really irresponsible—not responsible to any one. I thank you for your courtesy."

WHAT MR. ANDREWS WANTS.

He Favors a Single-Headed Commission and Thinks That a Separation of the Bureau of Elections Is Practicable.

When Mr. Roosevelt took his seat Commissioner Andrews began his address to the committee. He favored a single-headed commission, and said that in not providing one for the Police Department the Draft Committee had fallen into a fundamental and radical error. It was conceded that executive functions can be best performed by a single official, whether it be in the control of an empire, a republic, a colony, a State, an army, a city, or, with few exceptions, a department of a city government.

"It is indeed difficult," said Mr. Andrews, "to conceive of a department the duties of which are more purely executive than will be those of the Police Department of the Greater New York. That department will consist of a complex organization of over 7,000 men, and absolutely nothing else. While the comparison is not perfect, a great police department resembles an army in its organization."

Mr. Andrews proceeded to show the necessity, to his mind, of a single head for the department. He said that a board of four Commissioners necessitates delay, where promptness is vitally essential, and that it produces doubt, uncertainty, and confusion where certainly confidence and orderly procedure are most to be desired. Proceeding, Mr. Andrews said:

"With a bi-partisan board, a single Commissioner, acting alone, has no power whatever which even a patrolman is bound to respect; he is a legal nonentity. To accomplish even the most trivial thing, the four legal nonentities must come together in board meeting. Any unimportant executive detail must be reduced to the form of a resolution and transmitted through the board's duly authorized agent.

"No system could be devised which would be more productive of delays and deadlocks, or more helpful to dickers and deals than the bi-partisan system. This is most demoralizing to the police force, and, while it frequently fails to accomplish the desired end, the net result of the system is invariably loss of power in the board, and a corresponding loss of confidence by the officers of the department and by the public.

"In my experience as a member of two bi-partisan Police Boards, I have seen many forcible illustrations in the viciousness of the system, but never yet have a bi-partisan board divided on party lines upon any political question, or upon any question which even remotely resembled or was based upon a political question. The reason is simple. If a Commissioner is honest with himself, and conscientious in the performance of his duties, no such question can arise as far as he is concerned; if he is not honest and conscientious, no law can make him so or control his actions; and it then is of little importance to what political party he belongs, as far as his usefulness in the board is concerned.

The Bureau of Elections.

"Much has been said about the Bureau of Elections and the necessity, upon its account, of maintaining a bi-partisan Police Board. A separation of this bureau from the Police Department is, in my opinion, entirely practicable, and, if not separated, the objections to maintaining it as a bureau under a single Commissioner have been greatly exaggerated. The Election Bureau in this city is now and always has been substantially a single-headed department. It is in charge of a single chief, who alone decides the great majority of questions which arise therein, the action of the Police Board being generally a formal approval. In a few cases where questions concerning election certificates and nominations arise, the unsuccessful party almost invariably appeals to the courts, so that even here the danger is slight.

"The form of organization for the Police Department which I desire to suggest for the consideration of the Greater New York Commission is as follows: One Commissioner, empowered to act in the absence or disability of the Commissioner, who ordinarily would perform such routine duties as were assigned to him by the Commissioner; a Treasurer, charged with the fiscal affairs of the department; a counsel, to prepare and present charges against officers and to attend to the numerous legal matters in the department, and a Secretary or Chief Clerk.

"Under such a system there could be no evasion or division of responsibility. The Commissioner would have around him a competent and harmonious staff of assistants, subordinate to him and not sharing equal authority and divided responsibility with him. The position of Commissioner of Police under such circumstances would be a post of honor second to few positions in this country, and one which any citizen of New York, however successful or prominent, should be proud to fill. Moreover, the position would attract to it men of the highest ability and experience, and once established upon such a plane, a Mayor of New York would hesitate long before removing such an official and replacing him with a less competent one.

"It is true that there is always the chance that an unfit man may be named, but there are four such chances in the bipartisan scheme. One unfit Commissioner can delay and seriously impair if not destroy the conscientious efforts of the other three, and at the same time escape responsibility for his acts. Bipartisan commissions develop and encourage just such officials. Upon the question of procuring a competent commission, the chances are at least four to one in favor of the single-headed commission."

Consolidation of the Force.

Mr. Andrews indorsed the consolidation of the Park and Bridge Police with the Municipal Police. Speaking of the Telegraph Bureau, he pointed out that the Superintendents and Deputies in this bureau were assigned by the charter, but that no such assignment is attempted with the more important position of Chief of Police, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, or Chief of Detectives. He could not see, therefore, why the board should be hampered in the selection of the heads of the Telegraph Bureau. The charter makes the age limit for appointment to the force thirty-five. Mr. Andrews thought that thirty years was a better limit. The commission then pointed out some conflicting clauses in regard to the matter of assignments, transfers, and details. This conflict, he said, would lead to confusion if not remedied.

"Examining all the clauses together," said Mr. Andrews, "the main purpose seems to be that the Police Board shall be given power to regulate assignments, transfers, and details, and, in my opinion, that is very properly given to the board.

"It is to be noted that the Chief of Police, and not the bi-partisan board, is given absolute power to detail and assign men to duty on election day. This authority is one of the reasons frequently alleged for retaining the bi-partisan feature. I would most respectfully urge the commission to harmonize these various clauses so that the Board of Police shall have full power to make all details, transfers, and assignments of officers or members of the force to any kind of duty, but with the right to delegate such power to the Chief of Police."

Mr. Andrews protested against the power conferred on the Chief of Police in making recommendations for appointments. He said that he had searched in vain for such a provision in the charter of any other city in the country.

The speaker suggested that summary courts, to be made up of officers of the force like Inspectors and Captains, should be provided for the examination of charges brought against subordinate members of the force. Such courts, he said, should have power to hear and determine charges and recommend punishment, the penalty, however, to take effect only upon the approval of the Commissioner. Another criticism made by Mr. Andrews was that in the civil service section no scheme for promotion examination was announced.

He thought the grade of Inspector should not be omitted from the charter. He also objected to Section 50 in reference to the assignment to station houses of patrol wagons. He said the section would authorize the purchase of between 200 and 300 new patrol wagons.

Mr. Andrews asked that Section 52, regarding the lodging of vagrants in station houses, be stricken out. He also said that the law should not restrict the power of the Police Board in the assignment of officers to Borough Headquarters.

WHAT COL. GEORGE BLISS SAID.

His Idea of Police Management—Seven Men in Office for Life—Mr. Lauterbach and Others Heard.

Col. George Bliss said that for more than a third of a century he had been in and out of the Police Department, while holding no office in it. From 1861 to the passing of the Tweed charter, in 1870, he was attorney for the Metropolitan Police Board and the Board of Health. "I was at Police Headquarters constantly, and no law for that time was enacted unless I approved or drew it," said he.

Col. Bliss said he drew the charter of 1873, which had the whole police force in it. In 1882 he prepared the Consolidation act. In 1884, after a bill had passed both branches of the Legislature, he was telegraphed for from Albany. Then he remade the bill, and that was the bill on which the present police bill was based. The Governor who approved of it was Grover Cleveland.

"Let me say that the bi-partisan feature which you have here in Section 24 is absolutely and without variation a section of a bill which I drew in 1894," said Mr. Bliss.

"You indorse that?" said Chairman Tracy.

"Yes, if you change your bill in some other respects," said Col. Bliss. The speaker went on to say that the police force in the time of Acton and Kennedy was six-headed, and it worked well.

"I don't think you should give the power to the Commissioners which they had then," he added, "but were sensible enough not to exercise. I think the Superintendent of Police should be made the executive head of the force. My suggestion is to take the old law under which they are acting, strike out from your scheme everything giving the Police Board power to make transfers. Let the Chief have the power to station and transfer the men as he will, subject to responsibility to his superiors for removing them. I don't care whether it is a three or four headed bill, if you give the Chief that power. But there is in this community a large class who look at it from a political standpoint and believe it is not safe to give the powers of Commissioners to what may be one party. It is wisdom to yield to that view, especially if you leave the Bureau of Elections in the Board of Police. The Commissioners ought to have the general power of discipline. If the Police Board is equally divided, then the Chief's vote should determine a question of promotion."

Seven Men There for Life.

Col. Bliss said the financial system of the Police Department was an anomaly, and that there were to-day seven men drawing salary from the city who had been legislated into office, who were there for life, and whose salary could not be changed.

Gen. Woodford asked the speaker to name them.

Col. Bliss—One of them is a friend of the Governor and your own.

Gen. Woodford—I don't care who he is.

Col. Bliss—If we are going to have consolidation, let us have it perfect; if home rule, let us have it perfect.

Chairman Tracy—Will the speaker name the officers he refers to.

Col. Bliss—I think they might fairly object to it. I think you should accept certain provisions, but give the new government the power to fix all salaries and expenditures from the city treasury. More than two-thirds of them have been fixed at Albany at a time when extravagance and corruption existed. If you do this, you will have home rule that will amount to something, and you will have a possibility of economy in home rule government.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren.

The Chairman called on ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn to speak. Mr. Schieren said there was danger in the police having control of the entire election processes, and he favored the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Board.

James McKeen's Idea.

James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, was the next speaker. He favored a separate Election Board. He thought the Commissioners had overlooked the demonstration of the success of a single-headed department in several places. "Our experience in Brooklyn did not cause us any apprehension," he said.

Mr. Lauterbach's Plea.

Edward Lauterbach, addressing the commission, said that an old war horse like Col. Bliss should not advocate a larger force with smaller pay. [Laughter.] On behalf of the Republican organization he desired to secure the same sort of election in November next that they had under the bi-partisan and non-partisan bill prepared after the Lexow investigation.

He defied any one to say that the Lexow Police bill had not proved a boon to the City of New York, especially in that it had given the city a clean and honest election and on the whole a very complete administration by the commission, by the Chief, and by all connected with the Police Department.

"It has been suggested," said the speaker, "that the result of a bi-partisan commission is usually a deal. In this case it has been a duel. The seconds have been Messrs. Andrews and Grant, and they have done their duty very well. If the department had been single-headed the attention of the public would not have been called to these acts of detail."

Mr. Lauterbach continued that with the tremendous general duties to be performed it was absolutely essential that there should be more than a single head. There ought to be no check on the Chief of Police in executive functions, except that he be subject to charges and removal. He did not think that it was right that the civil service should be transferred to a board away from those who knew the character and adaptability of the men. Mr. Lauterbach said that in 1887 there was a single-headed police force, and they all knew the result of it.

"Under the Abell bill," he said, "a law has been passed taking from the Bureau of Elections the right to appoint Inspectors, and giving to my friend Jake Worth on the one hand and the head of the Democratic Party on the other the right to appoint them."

Mr. Lauterbach said the police force protected the citizen in exercising his right of franchise, and he wanted to know if it was the Sheriff it was intended to substitute for them as a Bureau of Elections. Even the great and good Tamsen could not be intrusted with it. He referred to the contest for the nomination in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and said it would not have been safe to go to one Commissioner in that matter. He begged in the interest of the community, honest elections, and common sense that the many-headed commission should remain.

The Board of Elections was a clerical office, he said, and the power was with the board that controlled the police force.

"Keep the non-partisan feature intact; don't vary a line of it, and in respect to other matters do as your judgment dictates."

Senator Clarence Lexow.

Senator Clarence Lexow came next. He asked did any member of the commission believe that if in 1894 a single-headed commission had existed there would have been any breach made in the brazen wall of the Police Department of that year. In the name of four millions of people residing outside of this greater city he protested against the change of a single word or letter in the bill that passed the Legislature in 1894. He protested against a single-headed force on the ground of guarding the franchise of the citizens. "It is better," he said, "to have a dead-lock in the Police Board on trivial matters than to invest in the hands of one man an imperial power over the people."

H. De Forest Baldwin.

H. De Forest Baldwin, who spoke for the Reform Club, was opposed to a bi-partisan Police Board. He asked had the history of the Park Department been such for efficiency that four heads should be necessary for it?

Franklin Pierce.

Franklin Pierce, who said he spoke for no party and had voted against his own party last November, opposed a four-headed commission. Single-headed Federal departments were going up in the estimation of the people, while many-headed departments went down. The difficulties generally arose from compromise and inefficiency. He thought religion was as good a test for a Police Board as politics.

Ex-Judge Thomas Allison.

Ex-Judge Thomas Allison said he had not seen one single evil pointed out under the present police administration that would be remedied by a single-headed commission. He thought the power too great to be intrusted to a single head. No one had shown that evil resulted from the Bureau of Elections being in the Police Board.

Benjamin F. Blair.

Benjamin F. Blair said it was not possible for him to give his views because of the lateness of the hour. He had wished to speak on the question of the severance of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department. He wanted to give reasons why they should be separated. He promised the commission that he would give it a statement in writing. The hearing was then declared adjourned.

THE NEW BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Change in Membership but Little in Power.

The nineteenth chapter of the Greater New York charter, which was made public yesterday, relates to the Department of Health.

It provides that a Board of Health shall preside over the department, and shall consist of the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the port, and two officers to be called Commissioners of Health, one of whom shall have been a practicing physician for not less than ten years preceding his appointment. The Commissioner of Health who is not a physician shall be the President of the board. The Commissioners of Health shall hold their offices for four years, except the first Commissioners, of whom the President of the Board of Health shall be appointed for two years, and the other Commissioner for four.

All the authority, duty, and powers heretofore conferred or enjoined upon the Health Departments, Boards of Health, health and sanitary officers in any of the territory now within or hereafter to become a part of the City of New York, and within the jurisdiction of the city are transferred to the new department.

There are to be two bureaus in the department. The chief officer of one bureau shall be called the "Sanitary Superintendent," who, at the time of his appointment, shall have been, for at least ten years, a practicing physician, and for three years a resident of the City of New York, and he shall be the chief executive officer of said department. The chief officer of the second bureau shall be called the "Registrar of Records"; and in said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage, and death, and all inquisitions of Coroners, which shall occur within the City of New York.

The Board of Health shall establish and maintain in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, offices wherein the business and duties of the Department of Health shall be performed and discharged under its rules, regulation, and control, and shall appoint Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, and Assistant Registrars of Records, one of each of such officers to be assigned to each of the five borough offices above mentioned, and so many of the other offices, clerks, Inspectors, and subordinates as shall be found necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the department. The appointment of fifty Sanitary Inspectors and eight additional Sanitary Inspectors is provided for, if necessary, at least a thirty of whom shall be physicians of skill and practical professional experience. The night medical service is continued and extended over the entire territory of the Greater New York. The Corporation Counsel is required to assign such counsel to the Health Department as may be needful.

The salaries of the officers and employes of the department are to be as follows: President, $6,000; Commissioner, other than the President, $5,000; Sanitary Superintendent, $6,000; Secretary, $5,000; Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, each $3,500; Registrar of Records, $4,000; Assistant Registrars of Records, each $3,000; Chief Clerk of the Health Department, $3,000.

In that portion of the chapter which is devoted to tenement and lodging houses the provisions of the present law with reference to the construction of the buildings, the means of light and ventilation, and sewerage, are re-enacted without any essential change. It requires that every owner of a tenement house or lodging house and every person having control of a tenement or lodging house, shall file with the Department of Health a notice containing his name and address and a description of the property, the number of apartments in each house, the number of rooms in each apartment, the number of families occupying the apartments, and the trades and occupation carried on therein.

It is made the duty of the Board of Health to have a careful inspection made of each tenement and lodging house at least twice in each year, and the board is given the power, upon certificate of the Sanitary Superintendent that a building or any part thereof is infected with contagious disease, or by reason of want of repair has become dangerous to life, to cause such building to be immediately vacated and closed up until it is made fit for occupancy.

Overcrowding of tenement houses is prohibited, and the Board of Health and Department of Buildings are empowered to make, jointly, other necessary regulations relative to tenement houses. The board is permitted, as at present, to avail itself of a force of fifty policemen to assist in the inspection of tenement houses. The Health Department Pension Fund is continued in force under the existing provisions of law.

CITY CLUB'S OBJECTIONS.

Influential Members Will Place Them Before the Commission.

The Board of Trustees of the City Club met last evening and listened to the report of the Legislative Committee on objections to the Greater New York charter. John E. Parsons, President of the club, said after the meeting closed that it had been decided to add to the Legislative Committee some of the more influential members, to whom should be referred, with authority to act, the objections to be offered to the commission.

The objections bear upon the constitution of the Municipal Assembly, the six months' period of the Mayor's power of removal, the requirement of a unanimous vote by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on final estimates, the bi-partisan composition of the Police Board, and the shortness of the terms of office of the heads of departments.

These objections are the result of hasty consideration by the Legislative Committee, mature deliberation having been out of the question because of the short time between the announcement of the chapters of the charter and the dates set for the hearings before the commission. All the objections will be reconsidered. It has not been determined how the objections will be presented, but it is possible that they will be put in the form of a written statement and thus laid before the commission.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-20 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Prof. W. Hall Griffin of the London University arrived yesterday on the steamship Aurania. He is going to lecture on Browning.

—District Attorney Olcott denied yesterday that he had appointed Charles K. Lexow, brother of Senator Lexow, as one of his assistants.

—Isaac Lawrence will address the Genealogical and Biographical Society on "Diplomacy and Diplomatists," at its meeting, Friday, at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—The nurses in the training school of Mount Sinai Hospital who were ill with typhoid fever were reported yesterday as doing well. No new cases have occurred doing the past week.

—Gen. S. C. Lawrence of Boston, who has been seriously ill at the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, was reported last night to be feeling a good deal better.

—The discussion at the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, this evening will be in relation to municipal gas. Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn and Alderman Hall of this city will speak.

—The Morgan Line steamship Creole, outward bound, which was in collision Saturday night with the steamship Hindoo, and has since been anchored in the lower bay, proceeded for New Orleans last evening.

—At the Produce Exchange to-morrow afternoon will be sold the membership certificates of John W. Beebe, Heman D. Conklin, Edmund M. Parker, and Andrew Spence, Jr., because of unpaid assessments.

—The Cunard Line steamship Aurania arrived yesterday from her first voyage after seven weeks in the dry dock. She has been provided with bilge keels, which effectually stop her former propensity for rolling.

—The Board of Park Commissioners yesterday decided to open the Aquarium to the public, except on Monday and Tuesday of each week, until further notice. This, of course, means that the Aquarium will be open Sundays.

—James E. Fitzgerald, a bottler, of 1,465 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested Sunday night because the police found 250 filled bottles, 150 empty ones, and 25 boxes, all stamped with names not his own, in his place. He paid a fine of $102.

—Miss Carrie Emanuel was installed as Principal of Grammar School No. 50, in East Twentieth Street, yesterday. Commissioner Hurlbut, Assistant Superintendent Shimer, and John H. Myers of Grammar School No. 63 addressed the pupils.

—The first dinner of the St. Paul's School Alumni Club for 1897, and the seventh since organization, will be held in the banquet hall of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, this evening at 6:30 o'clock.

—Prof. Gunton will deliver the sixth lecture of his twelfth annual free lecture course on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture hall of the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square; subject, "Ethics of the Bargain Counter."

—Nathaniel H. Spitzer, who was employed as a collector by F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Custom House brokers, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of receiving $44 from a customer and keeping it. He denied any guilt, but was held in $1,000 for trial.

—Mayor Strong yesterday revoked the auctioneer's license of Eugene Dreyfuss & Co., 349 East Seventy-seventh Street, on complaint of A. M. Boney of Brooklyn, who charged the firm with having sold a bill of goods and not returning the full amount to which Mr. Boney was entitled.

—The production of "Richelieu" on Dec. 29 by the Dramatic Society of the College of St. Francis Xavier was so successful that it will be repeated on Jan. 6. Fred Williams of the Lyceum Theatre manages the stage, and Mr. Neyer, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, supplies the music.

—Harry H. Swasey has been appointed assistant cashier of the National Union Bank, 32 Nassau Street. He has acted in that capacity for some time. Mr. Swasey's training in banking was had in the Fifth Avenue Bank, and he was for some time Assistant National Bank Examiner under Mr. Kimball.

—The body of Frederick Elishemius arrived here yesterday on La Normandie. Mr. Elishemius was a bachelor, forty years of age. He was a member of the Engineers' Club and the Liederkranz. Lately he had been traveling in Europe for his health. On Dec. 14 he committed suicide at Lausanne, Switzerland. The funeral will be private.

—Daniel G. Hawthorne, Deputy Collector of Customs in charge of the First or Marine Division at the Custom House, on Sunday had so far recovered from the injuries he received Christmas Eve at Broadway and Wall Street in an unprovoked assault that he was expected at his post yesterday. The weather, however, made it imprudent for him to venture from his home, in Flatbush, L. I.

—The Aldermen concluded their labors yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers when they met in the Council Chamber and declared Jeremiah A. Sullivan, Republican, elected Assemblyman in the Tenth District over Otto Kempner, Tammany, by two votes. This was in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. Sullivan's total vote was 3,483, and Kempner's 3,481

—The engineering friends and members of the Military Order of the Loyal League, Commandery of Pennsylvania, will to-morrow at 10 A. M. present to Grammar School No. 3, Hudson and Grove Streets, a bronze bust of Commodore George W. Melville, United States Navy. It is expected that Commodore Charles H. Loring, ex-Engineer in Chief, United States Navy, will make the presentation address. Commodore Melville was a pupil in Grammar School No. 3, from infant class to graduation, in 1849.

Brooklyn.

—All the public schools, which closed the day before Christmas, opened yesterday morning. The attendance was large.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday, in the basement of the City Hall, burned $7,980,000 of cancelled city bonds.

—Anthony Barrett was reported yesterday morning as being much weaker. He passed a very poor day Sunday, and his family is very much alarmed concerning his condition.

—Since work was suspended by law at the Kings County Penitentiary, Warden Hayes has been exercising the prisoners daily in the yard. There are now 1,050 prisoners in the prison, and but 609 cells.

—The James H. Burkett Company, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, at Jay Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities about $15,000, and assets about $300.

—The Board of Estimate yesterday refused to increase the amount of excise moneys to be appropriated for charitable institutions from $100,000 to $150,000. A bill was taken to Albany yesterday by

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Corbett and Fitzsimmons Are to Contest March 17.

There is now a chance for a meeting in the ring between Robert Fitzsimmons and James Corbett. Fitzsimmons yesterday signed the articles of agreement calling for a contest to a finish on March 17, to which Corbett some time ago affixed his signature.

The signing in this State of articles to box would have been an offense punishable by law, so the persons interested went over to Jersey City during the afternoon and in Taylor's Hotel clinched the agreement with Fitzsimmons's signature.

Martin Julian, the manager for Fitzsimmons, made objection to the clause in the articles which says "all privileges" shall go to the club. He thought "Dan" Stuart, the Texan, who proposes to make the arrangements for the contest and hold it somewhere in Texas or Mexico, would sell the right for taking pictures to a kinetoscope company for a big sum of money. "We shall not agree to any pictures being taken," said Julian, "unless we get a third of the money." Stuart agreed to this and Fitzsimmons affixed his signature to the three sets of articles.

The fact remains, however, that both Fitzsimmons and Corbett have signed away every privilege from which money might be realized and have no document to show to the contrary. They will have to rely upon Stuart's word.

The final stakeholder will be "Al" Smith of this city. R. K. Fox was mentioned for this purpose, but Fitzsimmons objected, saying that Smith had already been agreed on.

Regarding a side wager between the principals, Julian announced that any amount up to $10,000 would suit his side, and added that Corbett's talk about $50,000 was absurd.

Stuart feels confident of being able to successfully promote the contest, and will post at stated intervals before March 17 the sum of $15,000, which will be equally divided between Fitzsimmons and Corbett in the event of the contest not being held as stipulated. Under the agreement Stuart is not to divulge the place selected for the contest until thirty days before the date for holding it.

RACES AT NEW ORLEANS.

Three Favorites Win in the Six Contests Made.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—Clear, very cool weather and a heavy track marked to-day's races here. About 3,000 people were present. Three favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Hano Belle, 92 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2, won by a neck; Domingo, 107, (Scherer,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; J. H. Grafton, 106, (Morse,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:20¾. Hillsboro, J. V. Carter, De Jure, Sister Ione, and Leon Quierk also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Judith C., 104 pounds, (Coley,) 5 to 2, won by two lengths; Dave Pulsifer, 112, (Millburn,) 2 to 1, second by four lengths; Linnette, 107, (Morse,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Mrs. Bradshaw, Rosary, Harry B., Henry Owsley, Provident, Trixie, Terra Archer, Wild Tartar, and Mist also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Charm, 90 pounds, (Barrett,) 9 to 10, won by two lengths; Lizzette, 105, (Scherer,) 2 to 1, second by five lengths; Loyal Prince, 97, (Valentine,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. If, Strathreel, and R. Q. Ban also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Paul Pry, 100 pounds, (C. Reiff,) even, won by half a length; John Corr, 96, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 2, second by twelve lengths; Laura Davis, 93, (T. Burns,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Alvin W., Royal Beggar, and Tancred also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Van Brunt, 110 pounds, (Hirsch,) even, won by three lengths; Jamboree, 113, (Tuberville,) 4 to 1, second by four lengths; Lizely, 108, (Scherer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:37. Will Elliott, Mr. Dunlap, Montell, and Ban Johnson also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Lady Brittanic, 97 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1, won by three lengths; Drawn, 97, (W. Martin,) 12 to 1, second by a head; Al Lone, 102, (Govin,) even, third. Time—1:21¾. Tempesta, Brescia, Plaudita, and Maud Lyle also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The racing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Therese, 94 pounds, (R. Isom,) 2 to 1, won by a length; Abi P., 97, (Spencer,) 7 to 1, second by two lengths; Fleetwood, 103, (Burlingame,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Broad Billow, Joe K., Bonnie Doubt, Henry Grattan, Jake Rauer, and Fond Hope also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Woodchopper, 102 pounds, (Thompson,) 3 to 1, won by five lengths; Brametta, 94, (Slaughter,) 15 to 1, second by half a length; Applause, 101, (Jones,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:17¼. Prodigal, McFarlane, Carrie, Navy Blue, Bombazette, and Whitestone also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Caspar, 99 pounds, (Jones,) 8 to 1, won by half a length; Zamar, 96, (Slaughter,) 3 to 5, second by three-quarters of a length; Bellicose, 120, (Doggett,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Harold Lindsay and Blue Bel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and an eighth miles; over four hurdles. Three Forks, 154 pounds, (Peters,) 7 to 10, won by eight lengths; Candor, 144, (Owens,) 4 to 1, second by a length; Malo Diablo, 136, (Williams,) 60 to 1, third. Time—2:04½. Imp. Autonomy, Brilliant, Mr. Reel, Idaho Chief, and Artemus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Libertine, 112 pounds, (Macklin,) 9 to 10, won by three lengths; Cabrillo, 100, (Jones,) 13 to 5, second by a length; Petrarch, 97, (Thompson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Regina Walters, also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One and a sixteenth miles; selling. Rey Del Tierra, 95 pounds, (Clawson,) 20 to 1, won by a length; Peter the Second, 109 (Doggett,) 8 to 1, second by a nose; Kemsin, 100, (Jones,) even, third. Time—1:49¾. Addie Buchanan and Judge Denny also ran.

The National Guard Tournaments.

Entries for the athletic and bicycle races to be decided at the National Guard military, athletic, and bicycle tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 11 to 16, in aid of the movement to endow hospital beds for the National Guard of Greater New York, close on Wednesday, with Capt. Charles Setter of the Twelfth Regiment, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Entries are expected from all the regiments in this State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Cyclists to Race Indoors.

The members of the National Guard of Greater New York are enthusiastic over the two-mile handicap, open only to the National Guardsmen, which will take place at the indoor race meet of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, on Jan. 13. Among the competitors will be W. H. Owen and F. W. Heane, Twenty-second Regiment; George W. Cooke and J. Manneschmidt, Thirteenth Regiment, and L. S. Barrett, Troop C. The one-mile handicap will also have well-known contestants.

Columbia Will Row.

The doubt existing for some time with regard to Columbia's entering a 'Varsity crew for the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie next June was dispelled last night at a meeting of the Columbia University Union. It was there decided not only to enter the eights, both Freshman and 'Varsity, but also to hire Walter B. Peet, the famous coach, to take charge of the candidates.

Fatally Hurt in a Prizefight.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Daniel Flanagan, aged eighteen, who was knocked out in a prizefight at Low Point Sunday morning, is dying. His skull is fractured, and his face is pounded to a jelly. He is in the house at Low Point to which he was taken after the fight. His mother has sworn out warrants for the arrest of the seconds and others who attended the fight.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 87.—F. R. Osborne vs. The State of Florida.—From the Supreme Court of Florida.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 495.—Albert L. France et al. vs. The United States.—From the District Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the judgment and discharge the plaintiffs.

No. 536.—Janney Mills vs. The United States.—From the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

No. 380.—Henry Starr vs. The United States.—From the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

No. 213.—The United States et al. vs. The Northwestern Express, Stage, and Transportation Company.—From the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 497.—John F. Bushnell vs. Cyrus A. Leland, receiver, &c.—From the District Court for the District of Connecticut.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 35S.—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company vs. Charles Manton, administrator, &c.—From the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed.

No. —, original.—Ex parte: In the matter of Charles P. Jones, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus denied.

No. 588.—Frank Carver vs. The United States.—From the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

No. 579.—Jess Nofire and John Nofire vs. The United States.—From the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed, with directions to surrender the defendants to the authorities of the Cherokee Nation.

No. 25.—William G. Ford, Jr., et al. vs. The Delta and Pine Land Company et al.—From the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—Decree affirmed.

No. 105.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company vs. Leonard Matthews, and No. 118.—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company vs. J. C. Simmons, administrator, &c.—From the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Judgments affirmed.

No. —, original.—Ex parte: In the matter of the Atlantic City Railroad Company, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus denied.

No. 70.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Leonard P. Colburn.—Motion to recall mandate, vacate judgment, and restore case to the docket submitted by Mr. Solicitor General Conrad for the United States.

No. 11, original.—Ex parte: In the matter of Elverton R. Chapman, petitioner.—Leave granted to file petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, rule to show cause awarded returnable Monday, March 22, and petitioner admitted to bail.

No. 157.—The Union Pacific Railway Company vs. George J. Nooak.—From the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Dismissed by the railway company.

No. 8.—Ex parte: In the matter of Samuel J. McCaully and Israel C. Kollock, and No. 10, original.—William O. Lusby, petitioners.—Returns to rules herein assigned for argument on the 18th inst., on motion of H. E. Davis for the petitioners.

No. —, original.—Ex parte: In the matter of Edward Eckart, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus and for leave to proceed in forma pauperis submitted by Mr. Rubles A. Colt.

No. 306.—The Laclede Gaslight Company vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner, &c.—Motion to fix day for reargument submitted for the gas company.

No. 52.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs. The City of Omaha.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

No. —, original.—Ex parte: In the matter of C. & A. Potts Company, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted.

No. 128.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. The State of New York.—Argued by John M. Bowers for the railroad company and by Thomas E. Hancock and William Hancock for the State.

No. 31.—Rufus E. Graves vs. The United States.—Argument commenced for Graves.

Call for to-day: Nos. 31, 66, 78, 98, 33, 24, 127, 45, 12, 111.

Calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—69—Boston Safe Deposit Company vs. United Lines T. Company. 56—Pacific vs. McCulloh. 103—Dickerman vs. Bagg. 101—Hewit vs. Manhattan Railway. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 157—Carey vs. Harper. 153—Carey vs. Fearing. 159—Sigua Iron Company vs. Greene. 28—Western National Bank vs Union Central Life Insurance Company. 28—Foley vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 29—Connor vs. Friedman. 30—Connor vs. Williamson. 31—Connor vs. Friedman. 33—Davis vs. Domers. 34—Davis vs. Mullenbauer. 35—Mackeown vs. Van Fleet. 36—Wentworth Gypsum Company vs. Higginson. 37—First National Bank vs. Wilson. 38—United States vs. Weill. 39—Ringelman vs. Masucci. 41—Sanborn vs. Hornthal. 42—Loewenthal vs. National Credit and Investment Company. 43—Clayton vs. Texas Pacific Railway Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.

11—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Phoenicia. 10—United States vs. steamtug F. E. Ives. 13—Steinwender vs. steamship Mexican Prince. 19—Elmenhorst vs. same. 20—Kief vs. schooner Gypsum Queen. 21—Crossman vs. steamship Mexican Prince. 24—Anderson Lumber Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 27—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. barge Mary A. Gannon. 28—Tribble vs. tugs W. E. Street and Thomas Dickson. 29—Mould vs. tug N. F. Jones. 30—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Sandfield. 31—McWilliams vs. tug Nottingham. 33—Doga vs. Barber. 35—Salisbury vs. canalboat Lewis Roffo.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Paterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—8—Howells vs. Hettrick. 9—McClure vs. Wilson. 10—McKnight Flintic Stone Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 11—De Peyster vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 12—Arthur vs. Dalton. 13—Carpenter vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 14—Cutler vs. Parsons. 15—Lewis vs. Doyle. 16—Anderson vs. New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. 17—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co. 19—Corle vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 20—Walton vs. Stafford. 21—Matthews vs. De Groff. 22—Bernard vs. United Life Insurance Association. 23—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Furbush vs. Clarkson. 2—Whitcher vs. Queen City Bank. 3—Colwell Lead Company vs. Sire. 4—People ex rel. Perkins vs. Fitch. 5—People ex rel. Knickerbocker vs. same. 6—Lesser vs. Lesser. 7—Harris vs. Osnowitz. 8—Mathews vs. Shapiro. 9—Daily vs. Coykendall. 10—Smith vs. Bartmann. 11—Nimble vs. Feinberg. 12—Barker vs. Quade. 13—Thom vs. Bankers' Life Association. 14—Matter of Weiner. 15—Mulready vs. Mulready. 16—James Everard's Breweries vs. Durnin. 17—Ludwig vs. Lazarus. 18—Livingston vs. Fitch. 19—Sanche vs. Wilder. 20—Radziwill vs. Bonfils. 21—Kermenter vs. New York Life Insurance Company. 22—National Bank of Great Falls vs. Clark. 23—Becker vs. Davidson. 24—Von Keuenter vs. New York Life Insurance Company. 25—Quintana vs. Sohmer. 26—Schlobohm vs. Nadumann. 27—Matter of Williams. 28—Post vs. Harris. 29—Guens vs. Petry. 30—Szulir vs. Weinken. 31—Dascher vs. Dascher. 32—Wellenkamp vs. Wellhart. 33—Smith vs. Fitch. 34—Schaeffel vs. Hoff. 35—Kingsland vs. Light. 36—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Krause. 37—Bemis vs. Huntington. 38—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 39—Austin vs. Bradley Company. 40—Trota vs. Valente. 41—Marks vs. Solomon. 42—People, &c., vs. Solomon. 43—Erickson vs. Traeger. 44—Ballantine vs. Ballantine. 45—Buchanan vs. Buchanan. 46—Buchanan vs. Tournor. 47—Matter of Chambers. 48—Knorr vs. Adkins. 49—People, &c., vs. Wellner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on. Motion.—1—Matter of Exterior Street. Demurrer. —339—Forgotston vs. McKeon. Preferred Cause. —3915—Sickles vs. Canary.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several Parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3353—Day vs. Webster. 3358—Day vs. Wells. 3528—Stockton vs. Miller. 2741—Greenfield vs. Smith. 338—Electric Power Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 3748—Smith vs. Raven. 3945—Pocantico Water Works vs. Low. 1926—Baaschm vs. Baaschm. 3645—Ross vs. Nichols. 3943—Shapiro vs. Prince. 3685—O. J. Gude Company vs. Becker. 3764—Driscoll vs. Driscoll. 3680—McArthur vs. McArthur. 3917—Levy vs. Schreyer. 3401—Musgrave vs. Musgrave. 1880—Hirsch vs. Mayer. 3117—Baker vs. Whitney. 3754—Stein vs. Stein. 3887—Harris vs. Lefroy. 3936—Barrere vs. Barrere. 3940—Stieglitz vs. Moss Engraving Company. 3281—Hartly vs. Murtha. 3480—Reagan vs. Reagan. 3520—Burns vs. Dempsey. 2859—Galligan vs. Lennon. 3134—Neary vs. Neary. 3207—Tabernacle Baptist Church vs. Rockefellow. 3391—Stahl vs. M'stler. 3669—Asten vs. Asten. 3216—Levy vs. Passavant. 2616—Oldsheim vs. Harris. 3869—Fry vs. Kapple. 3878—Kidd vs. Fenry. 3881—Moloney vs. Tilton. 3888—D'Andrea vs. D'Andrea. 3370—Falle vs. Crawford.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4022.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorney V. M. Davis for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward Dinen. 2—Patrick Goggins.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—9607—Kelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9495—Boessneck vs. Rozinski. 9557—Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company vs. Mannech. 9622—Murman vs. Davidson. 9803—Huber vs. Roosen. 9568—Beaumont vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8990—O'Brien vs. Fuller. 8345—Brewer vs. Hyer. 7484—Koven vs. Baker. 10086—National Park Bank vs. Robinson. 9067—American Boiler Company vs. Foutham. 8806—People ex rel. Burke vs. Wheeler. 10196—German Exchange Bank vs. Hoffman. 3538—Lawson vs. Zoller Lumber Company. 9685—Tefft vs. Naxon. 9694—Thornburgh vs. Pope. 10208—Matter of Koenig. 8895—McCarthy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 7874—May vs. Sentenne. 9566—Glassman vs. Ruppert.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1553—Blackwood vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4467—Henebry vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3846—Betcke vs. Allison. 3847—Betcke vs. same. 4337—Seymour vs. St. Luke's Hospital. 4414—Curran & Co. vs. Penner. 3151—Bennett vs. Watson. 4541—Harvey vs. Gerry. 3450—Slevin vs. Mittnacht. 335—Small vs. Small. 4205—Phelps vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 3671—Flammer vs. Village. 2947—Gruninger vs. Dunham. 3311—Pierce vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4214—Wallace, Muller & Co. vs. Valentine. 3592—Warren vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4596—Dixon vs. The Mayor, &c. 3461—Gerdts vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 4547—Colwell vs. Tinker. 3887—Kuhn vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4559—Macombrey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4848—Birmingham vs. Van Cott. 1580—Murphy vs. Brahm Hod Elevating Company. 3887—Furman vs. Conklin. 3375—Trischett vs. Green.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4062.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. —To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

8821—Hummell vs. Stern. 1834—Hergert vs. Union Railway Company. 3012—Rothschild vs. Williams. 3066—Mataglia vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3484—McHugh vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3625—Schwartzwald vs. Wagner. 4809—Reynolds vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 4258—Saffer vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4472—Metcalf vs. Rymon. 4037—Vincey vs. Mistains. 4043—Allen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4044—Same vs. same. 4584—McCarthy vs. Connell. 3258—Schlesinger vs. White. 3911—Hateh vs. O'Connor. 3914—Burke vs. same. 4685—Currie vs. Beloin. 4888—Bartlett vs. Cronkhite. 4040—Brower vs. The Mayor, &c. 4515—Grand Lodge Hartmans Sohne vs. Fairfield. 4233—Jaeckel vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 4761—Lindenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company. 4695—Lacey vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 7694—Springer vs. Westcott. 4550—Ayling vs. Mack. 3903—Loughlin vs. Krauss. 4089—Fischer vs. Franke. 4851—Kaiser vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 4705—Brower vs. Canavan. 3888—Colberg vs. Emerson. Inquest —3613—Glover vs. Dupont.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Barnard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Kate Flanagan, Maria C. Bennett, Emma Thorwith, Mary Butler, Mary Dabney Smith, Pauline S. Pearsall.

Motion Calendar called at 10:30 A. M., At 2 P. M. —Contested will of Cunigunda Balker.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1065—Sullivan vs. Rosenquest. 1064—Norris vs. Thornburgh. 1401—Woodruff vs. Clark. 464—Sumbar vs. Stein. 465—Paultz vs. Stein. 466—Leopold vs. Stein. 1452—Meyer vs. Campbell. 1438—Dolan vs. Duffy. 1412—Rowan vs. Stein. 1439—Klein vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2222—Greenwald vs. Tamsen. 452—Bates vs. Grenberg. 2523—Saltzman vs. Northrop. 135—Lister Company vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 191—Frazier vs. Loew. 2307—Anderson vs. Connolly. 132—Spence vs. Leavitt. 3455—Veiller vs. Eidoloscope Company. 1418—Cardinello vs. Summo. 1444—Miner vs. Haslam. 134—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 137—Iselin vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 1428—Lange vs. Busche. 1451—Morrison vs. McKelvey. 4019—Speigel vs. Goldschmidt. 2883—Rosenthal vs. Fargo. 3337—Walker vs. Johnson. 2776—Bichwit vs. Central Crosstown Railroad Company. 1058—Leonard vs. Butler Manufacturing Company. 3261—Salig vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1323—Devyer vs. Hall. 1327—Grasse vs. Horton. 1137—Jones vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1141—Oppenlander vs. Goetz. 1142—Bakelok vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1145—Rosenfeld vs. Warner. 1223—Haughey vs. Mega. 1237—Goldberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. —1277—Smith vs. De Lorenzo. 605—Bradley vs. Casino Company. 1146—Kashuk vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 571—Pfelding vs. same. 1087—Nelson vs. same. 2319—Fischer vs. Hirschfeld. 233—Solomon vs. Connor. 854—Frees vs. Terminal Warehouse Company. 916—Decker vs. Wilson. 1178—Matthews vs. Greenwald. 1121—Pfeffer vs. Schwabeland. 1136—Lowery vs. Kelly. 1139—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1219—Fisher vs. Faxton. 1221—Feierstein vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1228—Aaron vs. Aaron. 1242—Hunter vs. Mitchell. 1254—Perry vs. Werlenschlag. 1256—Welch vs. Reinhardt. 1268—Hayes vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1273—Welsenberg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1279—Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Birdseye. 1295—Loew vs. Morgan. 1289—Matlach vs. Connolly. 1305—Manhattan Electric Light Company vs. Senger. 1274—Riker vs. Zucker. 920—Clarke vs. Hilton. 1084—Mandel vs. Hensner. 292—Levy vs. Schweitzer. 1067—Ketcham vs. Fine. 856—Ahrens vs. Zimmermann. 1339—Duckworth vs. Chubb. 2292—Hynes vs. Conroy. 570—Brackett vs. Townsend. 1063—Ketcham vs. Fine. 1234—Burns vs. Chadwick. 569—Weissman vs. McLoughlin. 276—Kilpatrick vs. H. Villaume Doer Manufacturing Company. 1298—Altman vs. Moses. 1144—Studervant vs. Andrew. 255—Cruger vs. Smith. 916—Decker vs. Wilson. 1219—McCarthy vs. Graham. 1363—Lewis vs. Ferguson. 1290—Fenton vs. Burton. 393—Seymour vs. Hutkoff. 227—Delvergne Refrigerating Machine Company vs. Schulberg & Sulzberger Company. 25—Hill vs. Basharach. 555—Berlin vs. Frank. 257—Antonowsky vs. Ablowitch. 271—Blun vs. Edminster. 291—New York Steam Company vs. Bridgewater Milling Company. 342—Armstrong vs. Spence. 1127—Cruger vs. Tyng. 1294—Babcock vs. Thomson. 1302—Asten vs. McManemey. 1305—Rosenbach vs. Silverman. 331—Lehrer vs. Hamburg American Packet Company. 1356—Columbia Bank vs. Franke. 705—McElfatrick vs. Jacoba. 1306—Meyers vs. Elsig. 1094—Kuker Bullion Capsules Manufacturing Company vs. Darucke. 935—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company vs. Kelly. 1290—Booth vs. Graeffe. 551—Pasorsky vs. Jelenick. 1077—Arnheim vs. Davis. 1319—Snow, Church & Co. vs. National Citizens' Bank. 1090—Seebeck vs. Stahl. 144—Dattelbaum vs. Rabiner. 129—Frank vs. Rabiner. 323—Todd vs. Canary. 894—Scribner vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1265—Burger vs. Bruns. 934—Rosenblatt vs. Barondes. 670—Sherman vs. Newwitter. 1301—Plousky vs. Howes. 268—Totten vs. Bussell. 1238—Bernheimer vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 550—Hettinger vs. Diehl. 352—Werner vs. Baer. 564—Zeltner vs. Irwin. 378—Eastlake vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1348—Calloway vs. Herzog. 286—Raphael vs. Buckhardt. 265—Dunham vs. Typewriter Inspector Company. 34—Devine vs. Courtney. 35—Same vs. same. 36—Same vs. same. 1284—Stinewille & Bloomington Company vs. White. 1022—Cliento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1085—Murphy vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 152—Jones vs. Burtis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. —Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

509—Romeo vs. Rofrano. 3286½—Duryea vs. Rayner. 3591—Guiterman vs. Cody. 791—Levy vs. Strauss. 821—Raab vs. Price. 438—Schoemaker vs. Harley. 97—Golde vs. Light. 429—Wilson vs. Voss. 562—Anton vs. Anton. 103—Wurthman vs. Hilk. 678—Haggerty vs. Ryan. 784—Sinsheimer vs. Dowling. 1008—Hudson River Beef Company vs. Lutz. 948—Salveka vs. Finan. 3137—Deady vs. Elebash. 1155½—Moore vs. Coogan. 1206—Quintard vs. Weil. 1214—Hoeffel vs. Macy. 2964—Lennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1174—Mullane vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1177—Clarke vs. Raymond. 1209—Tapley vs. Studor. 1402—Fast vs. Hartman. 772—Gruninger vs. Allen. 1013—McCormick vs. Clark. 1016—McCormick vs. Coleman. 505—Goddard vs. Schmohl. 95—Keystone Farm Machine Company vs. Carr. 70—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen. 675—Tessler vs. New York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3330½—Taylor vs. Blumgren. 4015—Goldman vs. Spreng. 4023—Page vs. Sisson. 3077—Mould vs. Burnstein. 3985—Wegman vs. Sakariasen. 3945—Railway Advertising Company vs. W. C. Loftus Company. 4080—Alexander vs. Goodman. 3954—Glover vs. Cipolla. 3233½—Stewart vs. Harlem Storage and Express Company. 3974—Strouse vs. Smith. 3206—Balkers vs. Marx. 3784—Press Publishing Company vs. Lincoln. 3942—Wilkinson vs. Press Fashion Company. 4092—Lehr vs. Ginsberg.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—183—Robinson vs. Saladino. 239—Engel vs. Bechterman. 213—Mayer vs. Wenton. Adjourned to and from time to time at the request of the said trustee complainant, such notice of the adjournment to be given as the Commissioner might think reasonable under the circumstances, the said trustee complainant on its part to join as such trustee in all notices of sale and the notice of any such adjournment, such sale on confirmation thereof to perpetually bar the said Oregon Short Line Railway Company, and all persons claiming by, through, or under it, from all right and interest in the said railways and premises by the decrees ordered to be sold, either at law or in equity, in like manner as is otherwise decreed that upon such confirmation of sale, the purchaser thereat, upon complying with the terms of the sale, should be entitled to receive from the said Commissioner, in the name of the said complainant, the American Loan & Trust Company, deeds conveying and transferring the said railways and premises to the purchaser, but subject to certain prior and underlying mortgages hereinafter mentioned; and

Whereas, It was further provided by the said several decrees that such sale shall be made upon such terms as the Commissioner should approve, any parties to the suits above mentioned or the holders of any or the consolidated Bonds to secure which the Consolidated Mortgage was executed, to be at liberty to bid and become purchasers at such sale; and

Whereas, An appeal was taken by the said defendant, the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company, from the decrees in the said cause as entered in the District of Oregon, and from the said decree, as entered in said cause in the District of Montana, and from the said decree as entered in said cause in the District of Wyoming, all of which said several appeals have been duly dismissed and by the orders and decrees of the Appellate Courts to which the appeals were taken in the said causes, the said causes were remanded to the several courts from which the said appeals were taken, with directions to proceed in the causes and to the enforcement of said decrees, but reserving in the courts from which the appeals were respectively taken further jurisdiction in the several causes for such further orders and decrees as at the foot of the several decrees might be applied for as to all matters not adjudicated by the decrees, and for further orders and directions to the Commissioner touching the said sale or the terms and conditions thereof as might be equitable; and

Whereas, Mandates from the said Appellate Courts have been duly filed in the several courts from which the said appeals were taken directing enforcement of the said decrees, and process has duly issued thereon from each of the said courts, directed and delivered to the undersigned, the Commissioner thereof named in the said decrees, for the proper enforcement thereof in accordance with the terms of the said decrees;

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, John B. Cleland, the Commissioner named in the said decrees and the American Loan & Trust Company, complainant in the said causes and trustee of the said Consolidated Mortgage, the said trustee joining herein under and pursuant to the terms of the said decree of the said decrees and because of and by virtue of power to it intrusted by the terms and conditions of the said Consolidated Mortgage, that all and singular the railway properties and all and every the property of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company by it had or held on the 1st day of August, 1889, the date of the said Consolidated Mortgage, and all after acquired property thereafter by it acquired and comprising all the railways and other property of the said Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company in the said Consolidated Mortgage conveyed or to be conveyed thereby to the American Loan & Trust Company as trustee, will be sold on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1897, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, at Salt Lake City in the State of Utah, formerly Territory of Utah, at the door of the Court-house of the County of Salt Lake in said city, which said property so to be sold is described in the said Consolidated Mortgage as follows:

"All that line of railway, beginning at a point on the Union Pacific Railway, at a place called Granger, in the County of Sweetwater, in Wyoming, and extending thence in a general westerly and northwesterly direction, into and through the County of Uintah, in Wyoming, and into and through the Counties of Bear Lake, Bingham

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Gay Parisians—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Thoroughbred—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—The Rising Generation—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
WALLACK'S—R...

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1897.

IT AIMS AT PARTY GOVERNMENT.

The hearings before the Consolidation Commission are to be so crowded one upon the heels of another that no adequate consideration can be given to the important matters that are to come up on successive days of this week and next. But the two most important subjects are that of police administration, which came up yesterday, and that of the constitution and powers of the Municipal Assembly, which is to be considered to-day. These are most important, so far as the public hearings are concerned, because the provisions relating to them are the most open to criticism. These provisions are both vitiated by the assumption that the government of the city is still to be a matter of party contention and of control by the party having the most votes at a municipal election.

The contest for reform in city government for at least three years past has been based upon the theory that the management of the affairs of a municipal corporation is a matter of practical business, to be conducted with efficiency, honesty, and economy, and that it has no manner of relation to the issues which divide political parties. In other words, the one condition necessary to municipal reform and good city government is non-partisanship in the choice of the men to whom the powers and duties of office are to be intrusted. That has been the argument from first to last. It was to promote this end of non-partisanship in city government that the State Constitution was so changed in 1894 as to separate municipal from general elections. That was the sole purpose of the change, and the classification of cities and the provisions favoring general rather than special charter legislation had the same end in view.

The reform movement directed by the Committee of Seventy in 1894, and resulting in the election of Mayor STRONG, was explicitly based upon the same principle. The elimination of party politics from the election of city officers and a non-partisan conduct of municipal affairs was the cornerstone of the platform framed by the Committee of Seventy, and unequivocally accepted not only by the State Democracy but by the Republican County Convention of that year. This was the issue which brought Republican and Democratic citizens together, as nothing else could have done. Unfortunately the principle of non-partisanship was not consistently adhered to by the administration chosen to apply it. If it had been, it would be more strongly established in public favor and confidence than it is to-day. In the most successful department of the public service, that of street cleaning, it has been consistently applied, and to its consistent application the success of that department is mainly due.

The framing of a charter for the Greater New York presented an opportunity for providing in the fundamental law of the enlarged city for the universal application of this principle of non-partisanship. No special provision was necessary, but only an ignoring of all political considerations and the shaping of the framework of government with a sole view to the best results, assuming that capable and honest men would be put in office. Right here, in constituting the body to which legislative power was to be given, was the place above all for disregarding every consideration of party. That body should be constituted in such a way as to be capable of doing its work most efficiently, if able and honest men were elected to it and then the people would be under the strongest inducement to elect only such men.

Now, the very reason given by the Committee on Draft for having two chambers with concurrent powers, for choosing them by districts, and for having all the members of both branches go out of office simultaneously every two years, is that the voters will be controlled by party considerations, and this arrangement will make one party a check upon the other and prevent the city from being under the dominion of either uninterruptedly. In other words, this most important of all the chapters of the charter is framed with special reference to keeping up the party division in municipal affairs. In fact, it is so devised as to stimulate and encourage such division and to make its continuance practically inevitable, whereas it ought to be so framed as to make the application of the non-partisan principle easy and natural, and to present no inducement for party division.

In short, the Municipal Assembly is to be made, so far as possible, an obstacle to the essential principle of municipal reform, without which there is no hope of good city government. Right here the advocates of non-partisan, business-like administration should take their stand and concentrate their efforts. Otherwise their cause is lost.

WHY THEY WANT A HIGHER DUTY.

The owners of iron-ore mines in the Lake Superior mining district will ask the Ways and Means Committee next Saturday for a higher tariff duty. The present duty is 40 cents per ton. "Congressman STEPHENSON of Michigan," says The Cleveland Leader, "proposes to ask for a tariff of $1.50 a ton. There is a feeling among iron-ore men in this city that 75 cents is sufficient." The duty under the McKinley tariff was 75 cents.

There can be no reasonable excuse for the imposition of any duty on iron ore, and this product should have been put on the free list in 1894. It is notorious that the pig-iron industry in the South needs no tariff protection on ore or iron, because the price of Southern iron has for a long time been lower than the price of similar iron in Europe. Indeed, the Southern ironmakers are exporting their product in considerable quantities. Our dispatches of yesterday from Alabama showed that nearly 10,000 tons had recently been shipped to European ports and that "on the books of one company alone are orders for 27,400 tons more, deliverable in January, February, March, and April."

This demand for a higher duty, however, comes from the ore fields which supply the furnaces of the Pittsburg district, and those in Ohio and Illinois. The ores in that field need no protection. The price of steel made from them is now, in Pittsburg, lower by from 15 to 20 per cent. than the price of English steel free on board for export. Moreover, the quantity of iron ore imported is very small, in comparison with the great domestic output, and the ore thus brought into the country is used in furnaces and mills east of the Alleghany Mountains, which cannot profitably use the Lake Superior ores because the cost of bringing them to the Eastern seaboard is so high. And, although the duty was reduced in 1894 from 75 cents to 40 cents per ton, the annual average of imports under the lower duty (519,238 tons) has been much less than the annual average (715,227 tons) for the four years of the McKinley tariff.

In the new Mesaba ore field near the head of Lake Superior the cost of mining iron ore is lower than in any other part of the world, because the ore is taken from enormous surface deposits by steam shovels, which place it upon railway cars, just as sand or gravel is "mined" and loaded upon a gravel train in an ordinary railroad cut. It is absurd to say that these or other Lake Superior ores need to be "protected" against foreign ores, which, even if they were free of duty, could be used profitably only within about 100 miles of the Atlantic coast line. And the owners of all the Lake Superior deposits of Bessemer, or steel-making, ore combined a year ago to suppress competition, and increased the price of such ore for the entire season by 38 per cent. These are the men who now ask for a higher duty.

They are moved by a desire to handicap and drive out of business the domestic manufacturers of pig-iron and steel on the Eastern seaboard by increasing the cost of these manufacturers' raw material. Foreign ores are needed east of the Alleghanies for use either as they are received or when mixed with native ores which are unsuitable if used alone. These seaboard plants cannot profitably bring the Western ores across the mountains, and if the cost of their imported ores should be increased by an additional tariff tax, the manufacturers in the Pittsburg and Ohio districts would gain something in certain Eastern markets at their expense. This explains the Western movement for a higher duty on iron ore.

ALL THEIR OWN WAY.

The Legislature of this State meets in regular session at Albany to-morrow, but there is no sign of a contest in that quarter. The organization of the Senate as effected last Winter will continue undisputed. Though the Assembly is newly elected, and a Speaker is to be chosen, there has been a complete absence of the customary rivalry for the honor of presiding over the lower chamber. There has been no caucus or other meeting of Republican members, but it is agreed with one accord that JAMES M. E. O'GRADY of Rochester is to be Speaker, and even the Chairmanship of the important committees are virtually allotted already. The caucus this evening will ratify a cut-and-dried ticket for officers and the Assembly to-morrow will ratify the choice of the caucus, and then adjourn to let Mr. O'GRADY go through the form of arranging the committees. The indications are that the process will be an easy one, and that everybody will submit without a murmur to the assignments.

Ordinarily, special interest attaches to a session at which a United States Senator is to be chosen, and one would naturally look to the election of a successor to Senator HILL as an event of unusual moment. But here again there is no sign of a contest in the serene atmosphere of Albany, whatever there may be or may have been in the political clubs in this city. Two weeks from to-day the Senatorial contest would begin if there were going to be any contest, but apparently there is not. The vote will then be taken in the two houses and the next day the result will be declared in joint convention of both houses. Who the candidates are to be does not seem to matter, but there is certainly no indication of a "contest."

The Republicans will have it all their own way at Albany this Winter. Of the 50 members of the Senate they have 36, and of the 150 members of the Assembly 114 are theirs. They are stronger, taking the two houses together, than they were last year, and there is far less sign of division among them. The anti-Platt spirit appears to have been drugged into a stupor. Nobody seems to question that the "machine" is in full swing and more under control of the "boss" than ever before. It is he who settles the Speakership and the committees and who will decide the Senatorship question. It looks as though PLATT was to decide upon the legislation of the session. If there is to be any fight in his party against his sway, there are no symptoms of it yet among those who are to assemble in the Capitol at Albany to-morrow.

PUERTO RICO'S AUTONOMY.

Considering that the offer of autonomy by Spain to Puerto Rico was obviously and almost avowedly intended mainly to conciliate Cuba, the sequel of it is particularly instructive. On the face of it this was an offer to divide the government between representatives of the people concerned and representatives of the Crown, the casting vote being reserved for the Viceroy, who was necessarily a representative of Spanish against colonial feeling. This did not seem to be a genuine offer of autonomy at all, but only a repetition of the familiar game of "heads I win and tails you lose." It was, however, explained that the restrictions proposed upon the power of the crown to appoint its representatives would insure that they should represent the "men of light and leading," the substantial and educated element in the colonies themselves, and that the project was really a project of autonomy.

We said of it when it was promulgated that only a minute knowledge of the conditions of the Spanish colonies would give any value to an opinion of the effect the measure would really have in execution. We have now the opinion of the autonomists of Puerto Rico, who possess this intimate knowledge and who went to Madrid for the purpose of urging the enactment of a measure of real autonomy, to prevent the inhabitants of Puerto Rico from following the inhabitants of Cuba into rebellion. It appears that they are disappointed and chagrined over the failure of their expectations, and that they complain that the royal decrees not only do not give any substantial measure of autonomy to Puerto Rico, as its reward for not joining Cuba in open rebellion, but do not even honestly carry out the provisions of the bill which passed the Cortes under the Liberal Government, and thus became the law of Spain.

On the contrary, the delegates of Puerto Rico complain that the measure which passed the Cortes has been rendered void and of no effect by the royal decrees which ostensibly put it into execution and gave it effect. In this complaint they are joined by the Liberal press of Spain and the Liberal leaders. The Liberal leader, Señor SAGASTA, has declared that the bill was framed and passed with a view to very much more generous concession to colonial feeling than the Ministry has permitted. The Liberal newspapers taunt the Government with having, in its pretended Christmas gift to the people of Puerto Rico, given them nothing of any substantial value, and with not having surrendered a single one of the substantial powers in the colonial government which it now enjoys. Puerto Rico, instead of being rewarded for its refusal to urge its claim upon Spanish justice by arms, has been betrayed and cheated.

The effect of this experience of Puerto Rico must be to discourage as many as may be left of the autonomist party in Cuba, and to justify the Cubans who have maintained from the first that nothing of any value could be got out of Spain except by extorting it from her. Considering that the ostensible object of the royal decrees was to conciliate Cuba, they cannot be said to have been successful. Neither are they likely to be more successful in what may have been their real object of convincing foreign nations of the good intentions that Spain would begin to manifest toward Cuba as soon as Cuba should cease to be in open rebellion. All historical experience was opposed to that belief. It seems that our own Government has a particular right to resent the deception practiced by the Spanish Government if it be true, as it is reported from Madrid, that the United States has responded with "friendly assurances" to the communication of the intentions of Spain as exhibited in the royal decrees about Puerto Rico which so completely fail to satisfy Puerto Rico. The Cubans certainly would be as misguided if they attached any importance to the Spanish action with respect to Puerto Rico as they would be if they consented to trust to the "uncovenanted mercies" of their oppressor.

MR. ALLERTON AND "THE EVENERS."

While commenting a few days ago upon Secretary MORTON'S first reply to the attack made upon him by SAMUEL W. ALLERTON of Chicago—who hopes to be Secretary of Agriculture in Mr. McKINLEY'S Cabinet—we remarked that Mr. ALLERTON should be urged to write in one of his letters his reminiscences concerning the work of what was called the Association of Eveners.

In his second reply to ALLERTON, Mr. MORTON reminds this "friend of the farmer" that "the old method of the 'Evener' computation for rail transit cannot be applied to the carrying capabilities of steamers," and then says:

"You, no doubt, remember the 'Evener Combination,' which terminated about 1878 or 1879. It was an attempt made by four distinguished friends of the farmers and cattle shippers of the Northwest and Southwest to control the cattle-carrying trade of the three great roads leading from Chicago to New York. It involved a shipment between the years 1871 and 1879 of 4,000,000 head of animals. Possibly you may faintly remember the 'Eveners'?"

Mr. ALLERTON remembers very distinctly who those four friends of the farmer were, and could from his own knowledge of their operations write an interesting history of the work which they did. As some of our contemporaries appear to need information on this subject, and because such information throws light upon the growth of great Chicago concerns the operations of which are now a matter of public interest, we quote the following explanation from Mr. HUDSON'S book on Railways, published here in 1886:

"A notorious case of individual discrimination arose under the operation of the trunk-line pool on live stock, in the rebate given to the Chicago 'Eveners.' Between 1875 and 1879, the trunk lines carrying live stock from Chicago to the East paid a single firm a rebate of $15 on every car of live stock shipped to the East. The consideration for which this favor was granted was that the firm undertook to 'even up' the percentages of the various lines forming the live-stock pool; that is, if one road obtained, under the ordinary workings of the pool, less than its allotted percentages of the traffic, the firm was to ship enough stock over its line to restore the balance.

"A concern with an assured advantage over all competitors of $15 per car, on a business of some hundreds of cars a week, might well undertake to perform this service. It was clearly shown that this firm, for a long time, enjoyed an advantage over its competitors that no energy or economy of theirs could overcome. If the trade was prosperous the favored firm made $15 per car more than its rivals; if the trade was unprofitable, it lost $15 per car less than they.

"Not only so, but it had the enormous advantage of collecting the same tax on every car of live stock that was shipped by its rivals. It received from the railways not only an advantage in freights equal to an ordinary business profit on all the live stock that it could ship, but an income from all the business that its rivals could transact. In short, it was assured by the combined power of the trunk-line pool an advantage which, in the course of a year or two, would guarantee it great wealth; and, on the most charitable explanation of the agreement, that wealth was given to it by the railways out of the higher rates which they were enabled to levy on its competitors by the pooling combination, of which it acted as an agent. It is to the credit of the trunk-line pool that it abolished this outrage upon justice—a travesty upon business principles in 1879; but, not until this profitable royalty upon the live-stock transactions of the country had raised the favored firm to a commanding place in that trade."

Mr. ALLERTON'S reminiscences about the work of the Eveners may not clearly qualify him for the office of Secretary of Agriculture, but we think the department would publish them if he should consent to put them on paper.

There are contingencies which make absolute party supremacy in the new Senate an extremely doubtful prospect, and even threaten to involve legislation in the upper branch of Congress for two years more in all the embarrassments and uncertainties of partisan irresponsibility and political chaos. * * * If Republicans are returned from Kentucky and North Carolina, only one vote more would be needed to insure, with the casting vote of the Vice President, an actual party predominance in the chamber. Without this additional vote the Republican managers in the Senate will have to depend on opposition aid, either negative or positive, for the passage of legislation on which the success of the whole Republican policy for the next four years so unconditionally depends.—[New York Tribune, Jan. 4.]

And it is to a Senate of this kind, in extra session, that the Republican leaders are determined to submit a project for a general revision of the tariff. As a matter of party policy this is a blunder.

It is old news that Japan has sent a man-of-war to the Philippines, presumably to observe and report upon the progress of the insurrection and to see whether there is "anything in it" for Japan. The possession of the Philippines would be quite as important as the possession of Formosa to the execution of the programme of expansion which it is quite evident that Japan has adopted. But the testimony reported to have been given about the intentions of Japan by an "insurgent witness" at the trial by court-martial of another insurgent in the Philippines is not implicitly to be trusted. Seeing that no testimony before a Spanish court-martial in any part of the world is given out for publication except by the Spanish authorities, it argues much simplicity on the part of the authorities to give out the testimony of a witness who personally knows that Japan intends to send a squadron to the islands, and also to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents as soon as the insurrection extends to all the provinces. This incident of Oriental politics is mainly interesting to us as indicating the means by which Spanish feeling may have been worked up against the United States.

There can be very little doubt as to the correctness of Corporation Counsel SCOTT'S interpretation of the law regarding the fire-proof construction of the first floor of buildings erected or altered to be occupied as hotels. It plainly applies to all buildings erected or altered for such use since the amendment of the law making this requirement was enacted. But that does not determine what constitutes a hotel. When is a building "occupied as a hotel" within the meaning of the building law? That is for the Superintendent of Buildings to decide in the first instance and for the courts to decide in case of a contest over it. What constitutes a hotel as the term is used in the Raines law is another question, which those charged with the enforcement of that law must determine in the first instance and the courts afterward, if it is contested.

North-side householders have begun to get ninety-cent gas. The Ogden Gas Company set a number of north-side meters buzzing yesterday, and others will join in the merry hymn as fast as the new company can put them in. It has twenty miles of mains laid, has contracts with 5,000 persons, and is prohibited by the terms of its franchise from charging more than 90 cents per 1,000.—[Chicago Times-Herald, Dec. 31.]

We do not see why the Ogden Gas Company should not make money by selling gas in Chicago at 90 cents. The old companies there are permitted to charge a net rate of $1. The provisions of the new one's charter apparently prevent it from entering the combination of the old companies and increasing its price, and the owners of the new plant say they are going to do an independent business because there is a satisfactory profit at 90 cents. The old companies admitted some time ago that their "operating expenses" were about 45 cents per thousand feet. We have not heard that the gas in Chicago is of poorer quality than that for which consumers pay $1.25 here.

It may be questioned whether the disposition that has been shown officially and much more extensively unofficially to hold a pugilist responsible for the death of another pugilist in a "glove contest" is to be commended. It may be granted that a "glove contest" is apt to be little more than a euphemism for a prizefight, and also that there are "athletic clubs" which have little more reason for being than the promotion of disguised prizefights. But at the same time it is in evidence that the recent glove contest in question was conducted under the inspection of the police, and that the representative of the police who was charged with this inspection saw nothing that justified an interference in the name of the law. He did not find that the sparring match was really a prizefight. Neither did he find that there was any hitting so hard as to indicate bad temper or to threaten injurious consequences. As a matter of fact, one of the boxers was fatally injured and has since died. But for anything that has appeared, his injuries were such as he might have received in any rough game, and there is no apparent reason to suppose that his opponent meant to inflict serious injury.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There were other amusing features of Dr. TEMPLE'S confirmation as Archbishop of Canterbury besides those supplied by the delightful BROWNJOHN. As soon as the queer mix-up of temporal and spiritual ceremonies was over, the throng of ladies who filled the chancel swooped down upon the table at which the church dignitaries had been sitting and engaged in an unseemly scramble for souvenirs of the occasion. Especially eager were the efforts made to secure the cards by which, as at a public dinner, each clergyman had been informed as to the place he was to occupy. One old gentleman dashed into the throng and triumphantly secured the blotting paper on which the signatures had been dried.

—Besides shortening the routes between the Italian cities and those in most other parts of Europe, the opeping of the Simplon Tunnel will also decrease the height to be climbed, which is by the Mont Cenis route 1,293 meters, by the St. Gothard 1,155, and by the Simplon only 705. The heaviest gradient on the Simplon is (and that only for 19 kilometers) 22 per thousand, while the heaviest on the St. Gothard reaches 26, and on Mont Cenis 30. When the Neuchatel-Pontarlier line is shortened, the real gain in the run from Milan to Paris will be 124 kilometers. There will be a gain also for Italy in the shortening of the distances from Genoa to the greater industrial centres of Western Switzerland. The advantages for tourists coming from the West who desire to reach the North of Italy are considerable, to say nothing of the pleasure of a new route which passes through a section of the high Alps not hitherto touched by railway. The shortening of the distance will make the trip cheaper and compel the other lines to reduce their fares.

—If the Commodore was scuttled by somebody in the pay of Spain, which is not unlikely, it will be judicious to repress the natural inclination to denounce his "treachery" until it has been proved that the man was a traitor. Suppose it turns out that he is a Spaniard. In that case it is hard to see why anybody except Cubans should thirst for his blood, or why even they should not be willing to admit that he is a man of considerable skill, no little courage, and worthy of quite as much admiration as the soldier who risks his life in open battle. Of course, if the work was done by a Cuban who had been hired by the representatives of Spain to bring to naught the hopes of his countrymen, then his act was abominable, but if his natural affiliations were with the other side, the case is wholly different. From the standpoint of his foes he would still deserve death, but it would be merely in the sense that, under the laws of war, any one who penetrates the hostile lines in disguise forfeits his life if detected and caught. While war is war there will be spies, and their employment is far from being the least defensible feature of military operations. As tending to decrease bloodshed and to substitute intelligence and skill for mere brute force, perhaps it is the most defensible one.

—However it may be as regards practice, in theory the average, Simon Pure American looks at marriage as something in which pecuniary considerations should have the least possible part. For a man to marry for money is looked upon here as utterly shameful, and enough disgrace attaches to the act when committed by a woman to prevent her or her friends from ever admitting that she has done it. Everybody knows, of course, that these views, though probably sincere enough, do not prevent the contracting of many obviously mercenary alliances, but neither does the universal recognition of the fact that honesty is admirable put an end to theft. There is hardly a doubt that to all Americans whose Americanism is a matter of more than a few years' standing, the dowry system, or any modification of it, is more or less repugnant, recalling, as it does, ancient and nominally outgrown customs of barter, and hinting at the inadequacy of sentiment to serve as the basis of marital happiness. For the reasons here stated and intimated, there is something distinctly, and not altogether pleasantly, foreign in the plan of operation the New York German-American Non-Sectarian Orphan Dowry Society has been organized to carry out. It is almost shocking to be told, even indirectly, that the possession of $100 will enable any young woman to secure a husband worth getting. A good many people will be apt to say that a man whose affections need to be quickened by $100, or any other sum, is a rather poor creature, and that the orphan maid could put any money she may possess or that may be given to her to a better use than the buying of him will turn out to be.

PERSONAL.

—PATRICK EGAN'S long letter about Mr. CHOATE proves conclusively that Mr. EGAN remembers one of Mr. CHOATE'S after-dinner speeches. His remarks about Mugwumps and "the party" are but a roundabout way of resenting and rejecting a bit of advice which was tendered with full appreciation that it would not be followed, and with the idea that this made it a joke more or less amusing. The ex-Minister to Chile was not amused, possibly because he feared that, as regards himself, some people might regard the advice as good.

—Simply in the interests of sport, if for no other motive, the friends of Mr. SHEEHAN ought to inform him of the fact that up to the present Mr. PURROY has landed heavily and frequently in every round of their fight in the newspapers, and does not himself yet show the slightest signs of "punishment." If Mr. SHEEHAN abandons the contest at its present stage a decision against him is certain. Everybody in whose veins runs even a drop of Sir Lucius O'Trigger's blood would regret to see so pretty a quarrel brought to a tame, unsatisfactory, and inconclusive ending by the retreat into silence of either of the combatants. With the large amount of knowledge which each of these statesmen possesses in regard to the other, the end of this battle ought to be remote and dubious.

—A London critic, writing about IRVING'S production of "Richard III.," declares that "Miss JULIA ARTHUR, whom no one would suspect of being an American, gave a fine rendering of the grief-stricken Lady Anne." Now, what on earth does that mean? Is it mere revenge for the references, no doubt extremely irritating, often made on this side of the water to the fact that a visiting actor has, or has not, what we delight to call "an English accent," or do the Britishers really believe that there are evidences of Americanism that can be seen across the footlights? And why should anybody be "suspected" of coming from the United States? These questions, it must be admitted, are of no importance, and not of burning interest, yet the elucidation of them might enliven one of the usually dull columns in which the residents of London find themselves reflected.

—The Cuban correspondent of The London Times—a man whose comments on the war have won wide respect as based on accurate observation and inspired by strict impartiality—says that Gen. WEYLER'S operations in Pinar del Rio have resulted in nothing except the occupation of a belt of country immediately adjoining the Western Railway from Artemisa to the small town of Palacios, a total length of some forty miles, and covering a breadth of about three miles. To hold this insignificant bit of the great island he has been obliged to use 60,000 troops—that is to say, all those not urgently needed for garrison duty elsewhere. "To occupy in a similar manner the remainder of the province will under present methods call for at least another 100,000 men. No such additional force is available here or in Spain for the undertaking, and it follows, therefore, that Gen. WEYLER must devise other means to gain his ends or acknowledge partial if not complete failure." Some weeks have elapsed since this was written, and the "other means" have not yet been devised.

The Literary and Art Supplement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably the most valuable feature of the regenerated TIMES is its Saturday Book and Art Supplement. Formerly, in order to keep abreast of the best literary news and thought of the day, it was necessary to read one or more more or less costly literary journals. Thanks to the enterprise of THE TIMES this is no longer necessary. J. M.

Jan. 4, 1897.

More Interesting than Ever.

From The Rochester Herald.

What makes THE TIMES particularly valuable now is the care with which the news is gathered and edited, and the knowledge, ability, and common sense shown in its editorial discussions. "All the news that's fit to print" is the motto that THE TIMES has adopted and observes with Spartan rigor. The result is that THE TIMES can be read by every member of an intelligent and cultivated family without moral contamination. But in saying this we do not mean to suggest that THE TIMES has ceased to be interesting. As a matter of fact, it is more interesting than ever. Not being confined to the curiosities of crime, it has space for all the interesting and important things of life.

Senator Wolcott's Mission.

From The Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

We should be glad if we were able to say of the free coinage agitation in this country what we can say about international bimetallism. The latter is dead past all reviving. No one knows, however, what mischief the American free-coinage people may still be able to contrive.

GETTIN' RELIGION.

Ida Goldsmith Morris in Louisville Courier-Journal.

I ain't much on religion, nor prayer meeting beside.
I've never jined the church as yet, nor ain't been sanctified;
But a tender sort of feeling draws me nearer to the skies,
Since I got a peep of heaven through a pair of trusting eyes.

Time was when nothing moved my thoughts above this sinful world;
No preacher's words could stir me up, in wrath an' fury hurled;
But lately I've been drifting nigher to the better land,
And the force that leads me upward is a little, dimpled hand.

Seems like the bad thoughts sneak away, with that wee chap hard by;
And cuss-words that were handy once won't come when he is nigh;
Fact is, it sort o' shames me to see those clear, blue eyes
Look at me (when I'm gettin' riled) in pity an' surprise.

I don't know much of heaven or angels an' such things;
But, somehow, when I picture 'em, it ain't with harps and wings;
But with yeller curls, all tangled, and tender eyes that shine,
An' lips that's soft and loving, like that little chap of mine.

Then, when he folds his dimpled hands, in his little bed at night,
An' whispers "Now I lay me," why that's something ails my sight,
An' my throat gits sort of husky when he blesses me, an' then
I'm dead sure I've got religion by the time he says "Amen!"

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Calvé Makes Her First Appearance as the Unhappy Heroine.

It was a brilliant night at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, yet the opera was "Faust," a work worn threadbare by long usage, yet always a source of indescribable delight when sung as it was last night. The house was packed to its utmost capacity, and the audience, thanks to the Astor ball, was as brilliant as it was numerous. Its enthusiasm began early in the evening, and this was not at all remarkable, for the first act was never sung and acted with greater vigor at any time in the history of opera in America. Thenceforward the enthusiasm grew, till it reached the boiling point after the scene between Marguerite and Mephistopheles in the cathedral.

The apparent cause of the warmth on the part of the audience was the first appearance of Mme. Emma Calvé as Marguerite, and it was made an evening of special demonstrations in her favor. Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke led her forward after the fifth recall, following the garden scene, and then left her in the centre of the stage to receive the honors all upon her own fair shoulders. Again, after her dramatic work in the cathedral scene, she was called forth many times and cheered. But it ought to be noted that M. Jean de Reszke was in evidence in last night's performance, and the character of his work was such as that the audience was quite as much affected by it as it was by its excitement over a new toy. "What went ye out for to see? A reed shaken by the wind?" Well, there were a pair of reeds in each throat, and they were shaken by the wind in a most delightful manner, particularly in the case of M. de Reszke, who breathed the breath of love across the Aeolian organ in his throat. The other members of the cast assisted in making the performance, as a whole, most memorable. Certainly "Faust" has never been given here with greater vital force.

Mme. Calvé's Marguerite will undoubtedly repay further study. It was not a completely rounded performance last night, and it may as well be said now that perhaps it never will be, for there were grounds in last evening's work for doubt as to whether Mme. Calvé's vocal resources are equal to the embodiment of her dramatic design in this work. Her performance of the part, it need hardly be said, was dramatic in intent. Yet it cannot be said that she presented a new conception of the rôle. Her Marguerite was on the familiar lines, but the lines were more finely drawn. She accentuated the girlish innocence and dawning maiden love in the garden scene by bits of by-play and vocal experiments not always happy in their results.

In the cathedral scene she presented a pathetic figure of a remorseful woman. The development of the character was precisely the same as she gives that in "Mefistofele." Of course that is correct, and it is mentioned simply as information, not as comment. Those who are familiar with Mme. Calvé's histrionic methods—and last night's performance revealed nothing new in them—will hardly need to be told that her stage business was always well conceived and full of significance. It cannot be said that in the singing of the part the lady achieved success. Her jewel song was positively bad. It was full of distorted rhythms and strained phrasing, and it was sharp and flat with equal indifference at various times. In the cathedral scene she showed a lack of tonal power and a failure to sustain the musical force of the episode. But on the whole, her Marguerite was successful, and it certainly delighted the audience.

M. Jean de Reszke sang Faust with the most amazing vigor, with an intensity of passion, with a depth of tenderness, and with a finish of vocal art that aroused only the highest enthusiasm. The best Faust on the stage to-day was never better than he was last night. M. Edouard de Reszke was, as usual, a magnificent Mephistopheles and Signor Anona a most explosive Valentine. Mlle. Bauermeister was a competent Martha. The chorus and orchestra did their work well, and Signor Mancinelli conducted admirably.

OPERA KISMET AT WALLACK'S.

Camille D'Arville and Company Greeted by a Good-Sized Audience.

A good-sized audience turned out last night to hear Camille D'Arville and the singers of the Carroll-Kerker Opera Company at Wallack's. It was not by numbers only that the reception given to the favorite singer was distinguished. Her audience was demonstrative in approving all her work as Kismet, the Sultan. At the end of the first act the principal was called three times before the curtain, bringing with her the second time Richard Carroll, the comedian of the cast, and the third time Gustave A. Kerker, the composer of "Kismet."

The leading parts in the opera were well assigned, and the chorus was better than the average. Mr. Carroll, who assumed the part of Haideez, the Sultan's sister, showed special adaptability to the rôle. Dan de Lyon, the Irish free lance, who won the heart of the Sultan, was impersonated by William Hatch, who has a pleasing, though not powerful, baritone voice. Belle Bucklin, who played Absinthea, the Sultan's favorite wife, and Rose Leighton, who played Ramadamus, the Sultan's mother, should both be mentioned for their clever work in the rôles.

The opera was handsomely staged and costumed, and the music light and catchy. It is one of the best in which Miss D'Arville has appeared. In the character of the Sultan, and, at the end, of the Sultan's sister, she has good opportunity for the exercise of both her dramatic and musical talents.

Kismet	Camille D'Arville
Chinchilla	William Stelger
Dan De Lyon	William Hatch
Ovah	Herry Leoni
Sum	Gerald Gerome
So-jah	Lillian Cooley
The Muezzim	Fred A. Tracey
A-Jeeb	Jullan Horton
B-Jeebers	Charles Randolph
Absinthea	Belle Bucklin
Ramadamus	Rose Leighton
Fat-mah	Crissie Carlyle
Lazell	Nellie Parker
Kondjé-Gal	Emma Levy
Pandemonia	Edith Atkinson
Lena	Grace Freeman
Haideez	Richard F. Carroll

CURRENT NOTES.

A New Orleansian writes to The Times-Democrat of his city that he has "invented a submarine explosive shot that will knock the bottom out of any ship attempting to pass by it without permission, that will shoot four eight-inch solid shot at one time at right angles, about 40 degrees upward from the bottom, using seventy pounds of dynamite." By its means, he says, he knows they can take care of New Orleans.

* * *

Two members of the new Congress have died since their election.

* * *

Maryland Republicans pooh-pooh the suggestion that Mr. James A. Gary's condition of health would preclude his acceptance of a Cabinet portfolio if it were tendered to him by President McKinley.

* * *

The women cast 32.62 per cent. of the vote in Wyoming for Presidential Electors, but only 40 per cent. of those qualified voted, while 85 per cent. of the qualified men voted.

* * *

Governor-elect James A. Mount, Republican, of Indiana, protests that he has no intention of seeking an election to the United States Senate when the vacancy occurs two years hence, and says that he wishes to serve out his four years' term in the Executive office and then withdraw from politics and spend the rest of his days in quiet and content upon his farm.

RETURN OF MR. JOHN HARE

"THE HOBBY HORSE" AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

Mr. Hoyt's New Comic Piece Is Successful—The Hollands in a Double Bill—A Mexican War Play.

Mr. John Hare received a cordial greeting from an audience of exceptional quality when he began his second engagement in New York at the Knickerbocker Theatre. His play was "The Hobby Horse," a three-act comedy of Pinero's "second period"—for it is becoming fashionable to treat Pinero's career like Shakespeare's, and classify it. "The Hobby Horse," was written before Pinero's series of successful farces, and after "The Squire," and some of his other purely sentimental plays. It belongs to the same period as "The Money Spinner," which views human character frankly, dispassionately, but with a touch of irony. In "The Hobby Horse," however, there is more than a hint of the mocking humor that was given full play afterward in "Dandy Dick" and "The Schoolmistress," and there is also plenty of sound and wholesome sentiment, though it is not very evenly distributed through the three long acts, and is sometimes used in a manner likely to puzzle the wayfaring theatregoer who likes his sentiment "straight," "with the side," if, for once in a way, the jargon of the drinking bar may be applied to the drama.

The principal personage is Spencer Jermyn, a very rich and very obstinate old gentleman, whose fondness for the racetrack amounts to a passion. Though an old gentleman of very keen sensibility and nice ideas of personal honor, because he likes horse racing, he is satisfied that the turf is ennobling, and that every one should like it. He makes a number of sad mistakes. First he quarrels with his only son, because that bright youth dares to prophesy the triumph of another horse than the one his father has bet on. The son leaves home to work for his living, obscurely, under an assumed name. Then Spencer Jermyn marries a young wife, who detests every form of gambling, and has a passion for philanthropy. She so far exerts an influence upon Jermyn that he establishes upon his estate a home for disabled jockeys, which is presently occupied by disreputable "welchers."

Jermyn goes to every notable race meeting. Taking advantage of his absence, his enthusiastic young wife passes a week, under an assumed name, in the household of a poor young curate in the worst part of London for the sake of "doing good." On this foolish mission she encounters the discarded son of her husband, and also causes havoc in the susceptible heart of the curate.

The dénouement, of course, is reasonably happy, though the complications are many, and exact justice is not meted out to everybody. But the play is admirable—more admirable than can well be expressed in these few words—for its graphic delineation of character, its unique constructive skill, and its witty and eloquent text.

Mr. Hare's portrayal of old Jermyn is a delightful study, rich in variety of expression, strong in its suggestion of a kind and generous nature, which frequently denies itself full expression, firm, and clear in outline. And he is well supported, with sympathy and technical skill, by Mr. Kerr, Mr. Gillmore, and most of the other men in the cast. Mr. Groves, for once, being cast for a drill and as true to life, as usual, as the chief of the "welchers," the most loquacious and worst of the lot.

But, excepting Miss Vaughan, whose portrayal of the formidable and distressing wife of the curate's rector, is broadly humorous and satisfying, the women in Mr. Hare's company lack the delicate artistic perception, the technical equipment, and the theory of diction required in a Pinero play. This is all the more the pity, as they are associated with an actor who in elegance of style, simplicity, and graphic skill may fairly be ranked with Jefferson and Coquelin. The stage setting is perfectly appropriate and tasteful:

The Rev. Noel Brice	Frank Gillmore
Spencer Jermyn	John Hare
Pinching	Frederick Kerr
Shafto	Charles Groves
Pews	Charles Goold
Lyman	W. M. Cathcart
Tom Clarke	Gilbert Hare
Hewett	E. Reynolds
Mrs. Jermyn	May Harvey
Mrs. Pewsey	Susie Vaughan
Miss Monnie	Mona K. Oram
Bertha	Nellie Thorne
Lord Landon	Laura MacGilvray

"A SUPERFLUOUS HUSBAND."

The Holland Brothers in a Comedy from the German.

Presumably the play presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, an adaptation from the German of Ludwig Fulda, and entitled "A Superfluous Husband," was intended to give new illustration of the high talents possessed by Mr. E. M. Holland and Mr. Joseph Holland. If that supposition is correct, the adapters, Mr. Clyde Fitch and Mr. Leo Dietrichstein, have hardly accomplished their purpose, for the play enables neither of these deservedly popular actors to do more than prove again what he has often proved before. The part provided for Mr. Joseph Holland is exactly like half a dozen others that he has acted in recent years, and, of course, he acts it just as well as he did any of the half dozen—which is enthusiastic praise, though it hardly gives that impression. Mr. E. M. Holland is not treated even as generously as his brother, for his new rôle is not only a very subordinate one, but it is a rôle which even he, playing it quite perfectly, could not make seem really worth his while.

A more vicious and indefensible way to regard a drama or a dramatic performance that is exemplified in the lines just written could not be imagined, and the only excuse for it is the undoubted fact that nine-tenths of last night's audience had braved the rain not to see a play translated from the German, but to see "the Hollands." Naturally enough, a commentator falls into the attitude of those around him, and for a moment yields to an influence of which he does not approve in the slightest degree. It is easy to make reparation, however, for even the slightest serious reflection is enough to convince one that "A Superfluous Husband" is a comedy with many merits, including those of ingenuity, originality, and fidelity to nature, and to human nature at that. To most of these matters, Herr Fulda attended, as he is quite competent to do, and the play has been lifted from one language to the other with careful intelligence and a good deal of skill. Those who go to the theatre in Irving Place have seen dozens of plays of the same quality as this one, and, like it, compounded of high serious comedy and of satirical farce, that is in its way quite as high and not appreciably less serious after one gets done laughing and begins to think. Of course, the "lesson" of the piece is perfectly commonplace, and one that nobody ever thought of denying. So is that of "Othello." Equally, of course, the piece being German in origin, its motives are more easily comprehended by us than personally felt as adequate, but the general truth of the story does not fail of instant recognition.

There is much to laugh at in "A Superfluous Husband," and one scene that deals with what for a few moments threatens to approach the tragical. Both the light and the grave phases of Fulda's episode are admirably brought out by the company, and besides the Hollands, sincere praise is deserved by Miss Olive Oliver for her portrayal of the injudicious but well-intentioned wife, and by Mr. Charles Harbury for a most laughable sketch of a grotesque art critic. The other players avoided anything even approaching unkind criticism. The setting of the play is admirable.

As a curtain-raiser, a condensation of "Col. Carter of Cartersville" was used. In the title rôle Mr. E. M. Holland was a delight to eye and ear, but the piece is just as thin in one act as it used to be in three.

Robert Lawson	Joseph Holland
Dr. Wood	E. M. Holland
Edward De Winton	Charles Mackay
Jack Turner	J. B. Maher
O. De Puyster Bissell	Thomas Oberle
Mr. Murray	Will J. Dean
Reginald Strove	Charles Harbury
Charley Knox	C. Dibdin Pitt
Brooks	W. Butterfield
Mrs. Lawson	Olive Oliver
Lucy Woods	Blanche Burton
Mrs. Murray	Augusta Foster
Pussy Murray	Nora Lamison
Ellen	Ethel Douglass
Katie	Maude Carlyle

"CAPTAIN IMPUDENCE."

A Romantic Story of the Mexican War at the American Theatre.

The trained soldier would complain of a startling laxity of discipline among the American soldiery if he took Edwin Milton Royle's romance of the Mexican war, called "Captain Impudence," as a too truthful picture of life in and about the camp before Chapultepec. But it was that very laxity which gave snap and go to the play when it was produced at the American Theatre last evening. There was such familiarity between subaltern and commander as would have shocked Gen. McLewee's sense of the proprieties, but there were a couple of very pretty comedies in progress, in which Cupid was the commanding officer, and that dictatorial young person is apt to "level all ranks," as Mr. Gilbert remarked in "Pinafore," and even Gen. McLewee might have overlooked the violations of the Military Code had he been Camp Inspector with two such tantalizingly charming creatures as Lucretia Bugg and Mrs. Trigg about the camp.

In a speech which Mr. Royle made after three curtain calls at the end of the second act, he plainly delighted with the cordial reception given his play, said that he did not claim that this was the great American drama for which the public was looking, but only an attempt to furnish a pleasing evening's entertainment for the vast masses of theatre-goers rather than a play for "the judicious few." Yet there was much in his play which even "the judicious few" would approve of. Many of the flippantly epigrammatic speeches with which the play bristled were clever in the extreme, and served to keep listeners in thoroughly good humor during the unfolding of the simple, straightforward plot and its comical counter-plot, which involved Major Bugg and Mrs. Trigg, the story of which has already been told in the columns of THE TIMES.

Captain Willard Shields, the daring young American officer, whose love affair with the daughter of his commanding officer, Lucretia Bugg, forms the basis for the romance, is not a conventional character at all. He is a brave, careless, big-hearted fellow, with a tendency to flippancy and a disregard of the military-social code of the army, with whom those who watched the play were enamored at once. It is a light-comedy character of the touch-and-go sort that fascinates and amuses. Within his capacities as an actor Mr. Royle treated the part well and made the character pleasing, even if it lacked all the strength and virility that the lines gave warrant for. Part of what was so plainly lacking was probably due to the natural nervous anxiety of the author on a first night, and a smoother, more cleanly cut, and more vigorous performance may be expected with later presentations of the pretty romance.

As Lucretia Bugg, the piquant daughter of the Major, Ellen Burg Edeson was a charming person, with whom the hero could not be blamed for falling in love, and Amelia Bingham, the vivacious and daring widow, Mrs. Trigg, looked and played her part most cleverly. Selena Fetter Royle, as the Mexican woman who caused all the trouble in the camp and who eventually righted all the wrongs brought about by her fit of jealousy, and finally secured happiness for all save herself, was picturesque in her trying part, even when the exigencies of the play demanded that she and her "Greaser" associate plotter, Major Mendoza, were forced to carry on a conversation in broken English, as Mexicans always do, of course, when they are together.

McKee Rankin was the bluff old soldier to the life, courteous in affairs of the heart, brave in the discharge of even those duties that threatened the happiness of the daughter he loved so tenderly, and chivalrous in the extreme. The character fitted him and he fitted the character. Mr. Edwards made a decided hit in a negro character, skillfully avoiding the temptations to overact. All in all, the cast was strong and well fitted to the rather pretty romance of the Mexican war.

Major Hannibal Bugg	McKee Rankin
Lucretia Bugg	Ellen Burg Edeson
Mrs. Trigg	Amelia Bingham
Capt. Willard Shields	Edwin M. Royle
South Carolina Jim	Samuel Edwards
Major Genaro Mendoza	Robert Paton Gibbs
Sergeant Tarters	Joseph Cusack
Sentinel O'Brien	Robert Thomas
Jovita Talamanca	Selena Fetter Royle

"A CONTENTED WOMAN."

The New Piece Well Received at Hoyt's Theatre.

"A Contented Woman," Charles H. Hoyt's new comic piece in four acts, was presented last night and well received by a large audience at Hoyt's Theatre. The piece, which is a ludicrous travesty of the "new woman," is wittily and successfully treated from the standpoint that a woman will remain womanly whether she takes an interest in politics or not, and that woman suffrage should not be condemned because it may have some mannishly inclined women among its exponents.

In the rôle of Grace Holme, Caroline Miskel Hoyt appears as the wife of a rich and politically ambitious husband, and acts with graceful tact and neatness. Although she has grown thinner since her last appearance, her beauty has not diminished. William H. Currie as Benton Holme was effective, and Frank Lane as Cutting Hintz, his bachelor brother-in-law, a "light comedy" rôle, was also satisfactory. Amy Ames in the character of Aunt Jim, a strong-minded wife, who is an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage, made a hit, and her henpecked husband, Uncle Todie, was successfully portrayed by George Ober. Mr. Hoyt was, as usual, called upon for the inevitable first-night speech, and responded bravely.

Benton Holme	William H. Currie
Cutting Hintz	Frank Lane
Aunt Jim	Amy Ames
Uncle Todie	George Ober
Miss Helena Wygell	Rose Snyder
Mrs. Watson Chinn	Adelaide Ober
Mrs. Ebbsmith	Grace Thorne
Bella	Sarah Miskel
Brighton Betts	Frank J. Keenan
Vandyke Beard	Will H. Bray
Mary Peet	Elinore Falk
Grace Holme	Caroline Miskel-Hoyt

NAT C. GOODWIN'S NEW PLAY.

"An American Citizen" Favorably Received in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A very large and friendly audience greeted Nat C. Goodwin at Hooley's Theatre to-night in his new play, "An American Citizen." The author, Madeline Lucette Ryley, also wrote "Christopher, Jr.," which was produced by John Drew.

Goodwin's play deals with the efforts of a wealthy Englishman to have his daughter refuse a young American's attentions. On her refusal she is disinherited and a will made in favor of a young American lawyer, Beresford Cruger, (Mr. Goodwin,) upon condition that he renounce his nationality and change his name to that of his benefactor and marry an Englishwoman before he reaches his thirtieth year. The star handled the amusing complications arising from the American's generous heart and his desire to restore the inheritance very cleverly. He was repeatedly called before the curtain, and seemed really to have achieved one of his old-time successes.

Maxine Elliott was received with great favor by the audience.

"The Gay Parisians" Again.

"The Gay Parisians" was revived at the Garden Theatre last night with Sadie Martinot as Marcella. The comedy, which will hold the stage for one week, was presented to a fair-sized house in much the same manner as when it was produced at Hoyt's Theatre a year ago.

Joseph Pinglet	W. J. Ferguson
Angelique	Mrs. Philips
Paillard	Charles B. Wells
Marcella	Sadie Martinot
Maxime	W. R. Shirley
Victorine	Margaret Gordon

A Chicago Burlesque.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The new operatic burlesque, "Zenda's King; or, the Merry, Merry Maidens and the Lords," a travesty of "The Prisoner of Zenda," by Joseph Herbert, was produced by the Devadi Henderson Company, at Clifford's Gaiety, this evening, and made a hit. Mr. Herbert has constructed a laughable burlesque on Hope's romance and the Sothern play, and sprinkled in some clever songs, which W. T. Francis and W. H. Glover have set to catchy music. Besides these, there are six original songs written by Arthur Lamb, nearly all of which were encored.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—M. B. Curtis appears this week in "An American Beauty" as Ikey Eisenstein, the money lender, at the Casino. The operetta, which is peculiarly suited to Miss Russell, is attracting crowded houses.

—"The Rising Generation," a mirthful local comedy, is presented this week at the Murray Hill Theatre, by William Barry, the Irish comedian. The piece, which is full of amusing situations, is pleasing.

—"Equality," E. Mora Davison's drama of society, which was to have been presented at the Savoy Theatre last night, was postponed for a week to insure further rehearsals. The play will be presented Jan. 11. "Society Shadows" is continued this week.

—At the Grand Opera House this week Charles T. Dazey's melodrama, "In Old Kentucky," is revived. The piece abounds in exciting incidents, including a race-course scene, which is presented in a realistic manner. Miss Laura Burt, as Madge, the mountain heroine, and the pickaninnies are good features of the play.

—Lydia Titus appears at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week in her amusing musical specialties. Among other interesting vaudeville attractions are the Russell Brothers, who present their droll piece called "The Irish Chambermaids," Arthur and Jennie Dunn, Laura Clement, Jessie Villar, James and Mary Finney, Lavender and Tomson, and Harding and Ah Sid.

—"Thoroughbred," the race horse comedy, is this week's play at the Harlem Opera House. Henry Dixey has resumed the rôle of John Rimple, the good Mayor of Upcombe, who is inveigled into a horse-racing intrigue, and compelled to disguise himself as a wandering "Christy minstrel," in order to escape the police. Fritz Williams appears in his original rôle of Blenkensopp Carlingham, and Isabel Evesson is also in the cast.

—Yvette Guilbert sings a new English song, "I Want to See the Old Home Again," at Koster & Bial's this week, which is the last one of the French comedienne's appearance. The four Osranris, eccentric musical performers, and the Kronemans, acrobatic clowns, are new on a good bill, which includes Virginia Aragon, the Merrilees Sisters, the Dunhams, the Zednas, Williams and Walker, and the American Biograph.

—Cora Routt, a character song singer, is an attraction at the Olympia Music Hall this week. Others in an unusually good bill are Louise Beaudet, Karina, "Little Egypt," the Newsboys' Quintet, Haines and Pettingill, La Roche, Ed Latell, James Thornton, the four Nelson Sisters, the Rice Brothers, the De Foreests, and Blockson and Page. The operatic comedy, "Dorcas," is the attraction in Olympia Theatre, and the Winter Garden entertainment is as varied as usual.

—Entirely new views are being exhibited in the cinematographe at the Eden Musée this week. A series of views of scenes of the Czar's visit to Paris attracts considerable attention. A reproduction in wax of the famous painting of a "Christian Endeavorer" rescuing a drunkard in a snowstorm is said to be the most realistic waxwork object of art ever exhibited in this country. Koevessy's Orchestra, in the Winter Garden, gives an attractive concert of popular music, both afternoon and evening.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James S. Clarkson of Iowa is at the Plaza.

—Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Wash., is at the Windsor.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, is at the Hoffman.

—W. Hoyden Smith, United States Vice Consul at Zanzibar, is at the Gilsey.

—William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service, is at the Astor.

—Justice Martin J. Keogh of the New York Supreme Court is at the Holland.

—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford and Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont are at the Murray Hill.

—Arthur Sidwell and Oscar W. Rogers of Boston and Rufus E. Eggleston of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago and ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—J. Boykin Lee and W. H. Harding of Baltimore, and W. Bailey Thomas of Atlanta are at the Marlborough.

—Newcomb Cleveland of Cincinnati, Dexter Phelps of Hartford, and M. E. Howard of Boston are at the Metropole.

—Charles H. Pile, William Ellis, and Joseph Horner of Philadelphia, and John Meekes of Cleveland are at the Westminster.

—Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., and ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts are at the Manhattan.

—S. G. Godfrey of Washington, J. F. O'Meara of Providence, C. W. Fox of Boston, and Charles L. Burdett of Hartford are at the Normandie.

—John L. Hunter of Philadelphia, M. T. Marlow of Cleveland, H. D. Smith of Cincinnati, and J. W. Hopkins of Richmond, Va., are at the Grand.

—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, Gen. Charles J. Langdon of Elmira, and ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

—John A. Poole of Boston, Alfred W. Gray of Buffalo, J. M. Palmer of Detroit, David A. Thompson of Albany, John C. Hogeboom of Hudson, N. Y., are at the Grand Union.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. M., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Jennings; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Butler, Schultz & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. O. Butler, millinery; Belvedere House.

—Bradford, Thomas, & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Chandler, white goods; 34 Greene Street.

—Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Little, millinery, 621 Broadway; Holland House.

—Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, millinery, 621 Broadway; Holland House.

—Frankel, Frank & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Frankel, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; S. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Healy, R., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; R. Healy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

—Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Rich, carpets and rugs; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, silks and velvets; Hotel Imperial.

—Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, white goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Kuttnauer & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. Kuttnauer, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Gubbins, neckwear; W. K. Roberts, worsteds and laces; 90 Spring Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

—Macauley, G. T., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, millinery; Stewart House.

—Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; I. L. Kemper, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

—Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. E. Malley, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Mencken, J. S., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; P. F. Halle, dress goods and silks, 115 Worth Street; Stewart House.

—Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio, notions, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

—Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Meckes, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

—Oppenheim, Oferndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Perry, Seaton, Washington, D. C.; R. W. Devereaux, silks; Hotel Albert.

—Rosenfield, J. A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Rosenfield, woolens; Belvedere House.

—Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. Norwell, silks, 102 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Smith, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Lauer, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Strouse Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, dress goods and woolens; 57 White Street; Grand Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, trimmings; 415 Broadway; Holland House.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. W. Ray, carpets, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barsekles, silks, 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, bric-a-brac; 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. G. Godfrey, millinery; 415 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

—Zion Co-operative Mercantile Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. A. Romney, cloaks and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

THE SPANISH RULE IN CUBA

SENATOR HALE SAYS IT HAS IMPROVED THE ISLAND.

The Commercial Progress of Cuba a Wonder to Practical Economists—Her Taxation Not Remarkably High.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The improvement of Cuba in wealth and economic development under Spanish rule was set forth today in a rather forcible manner by Senator Hale of Maine in a talk with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which the Senator stated some of his reasons for opposing the Cameron resolutions, recognizing the independence of the Cuban Republic. Senator Hale is inclined to believe that Cuba has made greater progress under the civil laws of Spain and under the protection afforded to life and property by Spanish rule than have many of the South American republics, which severed their connection with the Spanish Monarchy two generations ago. The Senator said:

"The commercial progress of a country is really one of the best tests of its political condition. It may be conceivable that growth in wealth and commerce may be rapid where political liberties are few, but it is a maxim laid down by nearly every political economist that people will not exert their full energies in production, will not accumulate capital and make investments in manufacturing plants, plantations, and negotiable securities, unless they are at least able to feel that the right of private property and the enjoyment of it are secure. The Cubans may have some cause to complain that universal suffrage has not been granted to all the illiterate elements in the island, but the charge that they have been taxed to death falls to the ground before the undisputed figures of the growing commercial prosperity of the island. People who are taxed to death lose their interest in improving their property and cease to make savings, but this has not been the history of the financial and industrial development of Cuba. Some of the South American republics have been exposed to the very conditions which students of political economy declare are hostile to commercial development, and the results have been exactly such as are predicted from such conditions."

Proving His Statements.

"I suppose you are aware, Senator," said the correspondent of THE TIMES, "that your statements do not tally with those of the representatives of the Cuban Junta. Can you give any specific facts which sustain your views?"

"I can give plenty of them," was the Senator's reply.

"The American people have been greatly misled upon this subject by listening only to one side, especially as that side has been presented by persons without any official responsibility and with everything to gain and nothing to lose by misrepresentation. It is a rather remarkable fact that Cuba stands almost at the head of all communities of the world in the volume of her export trade. This trade has expanded as rapidly, on the whole, as that of any country in the world. The total trade, both imports and exports, was about $50,000,000 in 1850, and about $100,000,000 in 1868, when the first insurrection broke out. The imports amounted in 1892 to $89,444,287, and the exports to $101,014,269, making a total of $170,458,553. The export trade per capita was $63.10, which is greater by a large percentage than the export trade of any of the South American republics. Uruguay ranks next to Cuba, with $41 per capita; Costa Rica next, at $25, and the Argentine Republic next, at $24.20. Cuba ranks above Great Britain in the volume of her exports per capita, and Great Britain outranks all the great civilized countries of the world. The increase in Cuban trade, moreover, has been much greater than that of any other Latin-American country. The increase in 1892 over 1882 was $80,500,000, while the increase in the Argentine Republic was $63,000,000; in Brazil, $40,000,000; in Chile, $32,000,000, and in Mexico, $20,000,000. It is a rather remarkable fact that Mexico, though running along the United States border for hundreds of miles, and connected with this country by several lines of railway, does not begin to have the trade with the United States that Cuba does. United States imports from Cuba were $53,801,591 in 1890, and $75,678,261 in 1894. United States exports to Cuba were $12,669,509 in 1890 and $20,125,321 in 1894. Our entire imports from Mexico were $28,727,006 in 1894, and our exports were $12,842,149. I do not mean to depreciate in any degree the splendid achievements of the Mexican people under the wise administration of President Diaz. I simply wish to show that Cuba is one of the great commercial countries of the world, in proportion to her population, and that she has attained this prosperity under the peaceful rule of Spain."

Cuba's Increase in Population.

"But has not Cuba been restricted in her population and wealth in comparison with other countries in such a manner as to make per capita calculations misleading?" inquired your correspondent.

"Quite the contrary," was the reply. "Cuba has not quite kept pace in increase of population with the Argentine Republic during the past sixty years, because the latter country was very thinly peopled in the beginning in proportion to its area, and has held out great inducements to immigration. The increase in population there from 1830 to 1890 was 406 per cent. The present population is 4,066,000. Uruguay has increased in the meantime from 214,000 to 706,000, or 230 per cent. The only other Latin-American country which outranks Cuba in rapidity of growth is the Spanish possession of Puerto Rico. Cuba has increased from 703,000 inhabitants in 1827 to 1,681,000 in 1887, or an increase of 140 per cent.

"In the matter of wealth per capita the figures are still more significant. The value of the rural real estate in Cuba alone in 1887 was $220,902,906 in gold. The municipal real estate and personal estate bring the wealth of the country up to an average of $531 per capita. This is more than the assessed value of property in the United States, which was $342 per capita in 1880 and $407 in 1890. The true valuation found by the census for the United States was $870 per capita in 1880 and $1,038 in 1890, but this value was found by giving very high averages per capita to States like Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada, based upon the estimated value of their unoccupied lands. Nevada ranks first among all the States in valuation per capita, while Rhode Island, the richest of the Eastern States, shows a valuation only half as large. Taking the figures as they stand, however, Cuba shows a greater wealth per capita than Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Arkansas, and is not far behind States like Maine, Kentucky, and West Virginia. This certainly does not look as though accumulation had been discouraged by severe taxation or by the insecurity of private right."

Cuba's Wealth and Her Mortgages.

"But is not much of this wealth based upon landed values and the scarcity of population, just as in Nevada and Montana?"

"Well," replied Senator Hale, "you would perhaps be rather surprised to learn that Cuba has a population of forty-five persons to the square mile. The average for the United States is only about twenty to the square mile, and many European countries contain a smaller proportionate population. There are in Cuba sixteen towns with a population of 10,000 or more, including Havana, with a population of 220,000. An important factor in estimating public wealth is the mortgage operations, as these become important only when a country has reached an advanced state of progress. The value of the real estate sold in Cuba during the year 1894 was $18,000,000. The mortgages paid off during the same year were $3,677,000, distributed in 949 payments, of which only 47, or less than 5 per cent., were in the nature of foreclosures. The new loans made during the year reached a total of $3,875,000. The investments of American capital in the island, under the protection of Spanish law, have been estimated by Secretary Olney at $50,000,000, and it is my belief that if the insurrection had not occurred, Cuba would have recived a still larger amount of foreign capital for the building of railways and canals, both for navigation and for irrigation."

Taxation Lower than in Most Counties.

"But is it not a fact that the Cuban people have been subjected to a very heavy rate of taxation for the benefit of the Spanish monarchy at home?"

"That depends upon what you call heavy taxation," was the reply. "The tendency of modern civilized States is toward a very considerable increase of taxation, because of the demand for more efficient public service and for the assumption by the Government of many duties heretofore performed by private capital, or not performed at all. Taxation in Cuba is probably lower than in most civilized countries. The Federal taxation in the United States in 1893—the last year in which the revenue was equal to expenditures—was $330,102,572, or about $5.50 per capita. These figures, however, do not include the great burden of local taxation, which was estimated at about $575,000,000 as far back as 1890, and is now much larger. This adds nearly $8 per capita to the Federal taxation, and brings the whole above $13. The rate of taxation per capita in Cuba, according to the Spanish budget, is $15.30, and, if it be true, as Mr. Edward Atkinson has asserted, that the people of the United States are among the most lightly taxed of all those who are civilized, then Cuba comes near sharing that advantage. I am not certain that some local taxes are not also collected, but in view of the centralized character of the government in Cuba, they cannot form any considerable proportion of the entire amount. I am not prepared to assert that all their taxes are levied wisely, or that they are applied to the best purposes, but in respect to the burden of a heavy debt incurred for war purposes, Cuba does not vary from such highly civilized countries as Great Britain and France.

"I take it that the Cubans will not have the audacity to ask that their entire debt be assumed by Spain in case they are given freedom, and I very much fear that the bonds protected only by the good faith of the new Government would experience a sharp fall on the Stock Exchanges. These bonds were quoted before the insurrection far above those of the Latin American countries. Much has been made of the fact that the Spanish Government imposes an export duty on certain leading exports. This duty amounts in fact to less than three-quarters of 1 per cent., and was originally levied upon the principle which has the sanction of leading economists, that the articles taxed were those of which Cuba had a practical monopoly in the markets of the world. These export duties are abolished in the new tariff which is about to be laid before the Spanish Cortes. The import duties are nothing like as heavy as those imposed by the Latin American republics, which amount on many articles to 60 per cent. in Mexico, to 70 per cent. in Guatemala, and are equally high in many other cases.

"I fear I have already said more than you can find room to print, but I have given only a few facts which indicate the true conditions in Cuba, and which are so carefully concealed by the agents of the Cuban Junta in the columns of fictitious and irresponsible matter which they give to the public. I do not suppose the Spanish Government would be disposed to deny, any more than I am, that certain reforms could be introduced into administration and taxation. Those reforms, however, can only be given the right direction by the labor of the most skilful economists and intelligent statesmen. They involve problems which are not regarded as settled even by the people of the United States and Great Britain. For my part, I have not seen a single reason for believing that the men who are behind the present insurrection against Spanish authority have either the capacity, the means, or the honesty to adopt in Cuba even so intelligent a policy of economic reforms as is being carried out in Russia under the so-called despotism of the Czar, or as is proposed for Cuba by the enlightened students and statesmen who have framed the reform measures adopted last year by the Cortes and delayed in their practical application by this foolish and ill-considered insurrection."

THE FIRST PRIVATE BALL.

Mrs. William Astor Entertained Society Last Night.

A very fashionable and brilliant social event was the first private ball of the season, given by Mrs. William Astor in the beautiful ballroom at her palatial residence, 842 Fifth Avenue, last evening. It was given in honor of Miss May Van Alen, a granddaughter of Mrs. Astor.

THE TRIAL OF LADY SCOTT.

Witnesses Who Saw None of Earl Russell's Alleged Improprieties.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The trial of Lady Selina Scott, John Cockerton, and William Aylott upon charges of criminally libeling Earl Russell, Lady Scott's son-in-law, which has been under adjournment for several weeks in consequence of the illness and subsequent death of Frederick Kast, one of the original defendants, and the illness of Lady Scott herself, was resumed in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning.

Several witnesses were called who were on board Lord Russell's yacht when the improper acts alleged to have been committed by his Lordship were said to have occurred. All of these witnesses testified that they saw none of the improprieties which the defendants have declared took place. Some of the witnesses spoke of money having been offered them through the defendant Cockerton in consideration of their giving testimony against Earl Russell.

Result of the French Elections.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The official returns of the elections which were held in France yesterday for the choice of one-third of the members of the Senate show that 69 Republicans, 13 Radicals, 3 Socialists, and 12 Reactionists were elected.

The Pope Indisposed.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The Pope is slightly indisposed to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hall J. How.

Hall J. How, one of the oldest and best-known real estate brokers in the city, died at his home, in the Stuyvesant apartment house, 142 East Eighteenth Street, Sunday night, of paralysis, at the age of seventy-two.

Mr. How was born in Boston, Mass., where he began his business career as a coal merchant. He subsequently removed to New York and engaged in the wholesale clothing business at Nassau and Liberty Streets. About thirty-seven years ago he became a real estate broker, and continued in that line until his retirement, about eighteen months ago. He was active in real estate matters in the dry goods district while that section was being rebuilt on modern lines, and afterward made a specialty of trading in vacant property. He sold largely to builders, making loans to assist building operations. He confined his transactions entirely to Manhattan Island property, and would not touch property outside of its confines.

Mr. How had been the principal or agent in some very large transfers during his time, the last one of importance being the negotiation for the sale to St. Luke's Hospital of its present site. Mr. How seldom bought or sold property for himself, confining himself strictly to his business as a broker, and giving his clients the benefit of such opportunities as frequently came to him. He amassed a handsome fortune. He was a member of the Real Estate Exchange, and also of the Union and New York Clubs. He was an enthusiastic fisherman, and had traveled from Maine to Florida in the indulgence of his one great pleasure and amusement.

He leaves a wife, two daughters, and one son. The son is connected with the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Lieut. John H. C. Coffin.

Lieut. John H. C. Coffin of the United States Navy died of consumption at the residence of his brother, Lieut. W. H. Coffin of the Fifth United States Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, yesterday morning at 1 o'clock.

Lieut. Coffin had been in ill health for several months. He contracted the illness while on board the Alert in the Bering Sea patrol. He was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard last October as assistant to Commander Craig of the Board of Naval Inspection. He continued his work until Dec. 15, but was then compelled to retire on sick leave. He had been ordered to appear yesterday before a medical examining board, at the head of which was Capt. Casey of the Vermont, but died just eleven hours before the board was to have convened.

Lieut. Coffin was born in Washington Nov. 14, 1849. He was the son of John H. C. Coffin, who was the first Professor of Navigation and Astronomy at the Naval Academy. The elder Coffin died only a few years ago. Lieut. Coffin entered the Naval Academy in 1865 and was graduated in 1869. He was one of the honor men in a large class. He was promoted to Ensign in 1870, Junior Lieutenant in 1873, and Lieutenant in 1877. The greater part of his service was passed at sea.

He was unmarried. He is survived by his brother and two sisters, Mrs. Penhollow of Boston and Mrs. Paine, wife of Lieut. Paine of the cruiser Boston.

The body was taken to Washington last night for burial to-day in Oak Hill Cemetery. The flags yesterday at the yard and at the naval stations in the harbor were hung at half staff out of respect for the dead officer.

Col. Philip D. Elkins.

Col. Philip Duncan Elkins, father of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, died at Elkins, West Va., Sunday. Col. Elkins was born in Fauquier County, Va., July 4, 1800. In 1826 he removed with his father to Ohio, where

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
68 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
C. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposer of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

Final Notice.
REORGANIZATION
of the
ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds,
Second Mortgage Income Bonds,
Capital Stock.

The undersigned committee, having purchased the property of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company under foreclosure, subject to confirmation by the Court, give notice that the above securities will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement and plan up to and including January 5, 1897, only on payment of the following penalties:

5 per cent. penalty on First Mortgage Bonds,
1 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds,
50 cents on each share of Stock.

In addition to the above penalties, holders of Stock and Second Mortgage Income Bonds, who wish to deposit their securities, will be required to pay their assessments as provided in the plan, in full at the time of deposit.

New York, December 23, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

New York City
3 1/2 %
Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
MATURING 1915 TO 1927.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 per cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

30 Bonds.

Nos. 658, 664, 983, 1047, 1156, 1174, 1362, 1854, 1900, 1904, 2112, 2194, 2478, 2496, 2553, 2769, 2971, 3043, 3117, 3450, 3645, 3706, 4184, 4216, 4493, 4582, 4606, 4847, 5109, 5270.

Said bonds are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull and irregular. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Barely a hundred thousand shares of stock were dealt in all day on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It was a day of disappointments for cheerful traders, who had counted on a boom to start forth with as soon as the new year began. Quotations were irregular. For the most part, changes were fractional, and such as ranged over a full point were nearly equally divided between advances and declines.

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The refusal of the Attorney General to authorize proceedings against the Manhattan Company fell flat. Investors in that quarter are not in confident spirits. The recent legal proceedings are too suggestive of inside plans to find a good excuse for reducing future dividends.

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Much the most important news of the day had to do with further bank failures. Yet in no instance was there such a collapse unexpected in banking circles here. Current bank liquidation seems to be not much else than a closing up of accounts where defaults long ago were known.

***

Sugar Trust stock fell off fractionally, along with reports of further cuts in the market price of output. It looks much as if the war in the sugar trade were to become consequential much sooner than generally has been anticipated. In another column on this page there is given a significant statement apropos of this fight.

***

Wall Street was yesterday deluged with anonymous dispatches inveighing against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. Bear generalship is sunk to low levels when this is the best it can do. The stock, traded in to the extent of over 10,000 shares, was changed for the day the veriest fraction.

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In general opinion the Street is inclined to be conservatively bullish on imemdiate prospects, and confidently, aggressively bullish on a long pull.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ½, and both the 5s ½. There was a sale of $3,000, 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅝.

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In State bonds, $64,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61¼, and $18,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	2	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Met. Traction	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	St. L. & San Fran.	½
Consol. Gas	2	St. P. & Duluth	1½
Del. & Hudson	1⅛	St. P. & Omaha	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Manhattan	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Chicago Gas	⅞	Mo. Pacific	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	1⅛	Wabash pf.	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	½	West. Union Tel.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1⅛	Long Island gen. 4s.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	1	Or. Sh. L. 6s, t r.	1
Erie 1st con.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	2	Wis. Central 1s, t r.	1¼
Long Island 5s	1¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

C. & O. 1st, R. & A. con.	1	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. four to six months, and 4 per cent. for seven to eight months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $147,625,224; balances, $15,102,299; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $4,029,866.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 2⅝@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very quiet and easy. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86¾@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-3c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

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From every important financial centre in the United States come assurances that there is an improved prospect for activity in the money market soon. It is agreed that only slight encouragement is needed to give industrial enterprises and commercial interests confidence enough to extend business engagements largely.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 14¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 94¾. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 75¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 49⅝; New York Central, ⅛, to 96½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14½. Erie sold at 15⅜ and Pennsylvania at 53¼. British consols declined 3-16, to 111 13-16, for money, and advanced 1-16, to 112 1-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £11,000. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 50,584,000 marks.

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London seems still very shy as to American stocks, and shows no disposition to take any aggressive action on one side or the other in the American department. There is no interest abroad in the speculative issues of Wall Street. The foreign attention is given almost entirely to the investment securities.

Of these there has undoubtedly been large buying of late for European account. The London journals remark this and commend it as a better policy than dabbling with speculation in Americans. Be this as it may, London's investment buying is an indication of London's attitude toward American securities. And interest in the investment department must lead sooner or later to activity in those speculative securities which London has constantly before its eyes.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 480,061.44 ounces of silver bullion, against which 480 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 470 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .60, 100 Brunswick at .18, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 500 Mount Rosa at .12, and 400 Savage at .30.

LONDON ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The London Statist, (just received here,) with a thoroughly characteristic sneer, makes the following comment on the dividend recently declared by the Southern Railway:

"The dividend of 1 per cent. recently declared on the preferred stock must not be interpreted as indicating that the company's net earnings have now attained a level which renders it probable that regular dividends on the preferred stock will be forthcoming. A promise was practically given to bondholders in the reorganization plan, who received 'compensation' in preferred stock, that they should receive all surplus profits as dividends. As the surplus profits for the two years ended June 30 reached $1,452,000, it is said that the stock would previously have received a distribution had it not been for the grave political and financial uncertainty.

"We think, however, that the company would have acted more wisely in postponing any distribution until all danger of its being unable to earn its fixed charges was passed. By this we do not infer that the company is in serious danger of not being able to provide its fixed charges in the future, but the position at the moment is that the company is only just earning its fixed charges. That traffics have shown declines until now is, of course, no reason for expecting they will continue to do so. The result of the American election, the extreme cheapness of money in New York, and the greater profits made from sales of produce in Europe, must ultimately bring revival in confidence and in trade, and consequently increased traffic to the railway companies. Our point is, however, that it would have been wiser to have waited until the trade revival had occurred than to have acted when there is still some slight degree of uncertainty as to when the earnings of the company will begin to show expansion. Should there be any difficulty between the United States and Spain, for instance, trade would, of course, be adversely affected.

"When confidence and trade revive and the industrial development of the United States is resumed, the Southern Railway Company will obtain a greatly increased business, and as there is a greater prospect of improvement than of contraction, the bonds of the company offer to the speculative investor considerable attractions. At the same time, the present position of the company, with its ability to only just cover its fixed charges, must be thoroughly recognized."

THE SUGAR TRADE FIGHT.

On account of the Sugar Trust the following statement is authorized:

"The impending trade fight will last just as long as the enemies of the American Sugar Refineries Company are disposed (or are able) to keep up their attacks. The Sugar Company is safely intrenched. It can withstand assaults. This fight, in which Wall Street seems to take so much interest, is forced upon us. We will meet it without any disposition to compromise. Moreover, we will not stay on the defensive.

"If the opposition, in its egotism, really wants a fighting test, they shall be fully satisfied. The fight is already begun. It will not end until there is absolute surrender.

"We have, as Trustees, to care for the interests of a multitude of investors, and we will protect those interests by no short-sighted policy. The issues now raised might as well be settled once and for all; and we promise that when this so-called war is over, there will be no new warriors anxious to take the place of those who are now so boastful.

"Even if our stockholders had to submit to a temporary reduction of dividends, or even for a time to a suspension of dividends altogether, we have not the slightest doubt about their sustaining us in taking an honest and decisive stand—and that's the stand we are going to take.

"Perhaps the consuming public may see some cheap sugars before long. We are not, however, predicting anything. This fight begun against us must end sooner or later in the surrender of our assailants."

IS NOT SIGNIFICANT.

Yesterday's news of the cut in wages by the Illinois Steel Company and President Gates's admission of bad business and bad prospects was considerable of a surprise to Wall Street. The cheering developments that have lately transpired in the iron and steel trade have tended to persuade people that the expected industrial revival had begun to show itself. Superficially considered, Illinois Steel's proclamation is a disclaimer of this.

Within the last week news from iron and steel trade circles has been most encouraging. The Maryland Steel Company has announced the lighting of new fires and the employment of additional men. The Bethlehem Iron Company has made a similar announcement. The Johnson Steel Company is about to resume work in its motor department, which has been idle for months. Several of the Cambria mills are also to resume. All of this indicates renewed activity in iron and steel, and is the result of confidence on the part of the manufacturers, if not of actual orders from the consumers.

The Illinois Steel Company explains its action by pointing to the reduction of $3 per ton in the price of steel rails, which will mean a loss of more than $1,000,000 to the company. From the President down, every employe of the company is to bear his share of the reduced income, and the cuts in wages are to range from 10 to 50 per cent.

In trade circles in New York the action of the Illinois Company was not looked upon yesterday as of any special significance or indicative of any serious troubles in the trade. It was pointed out that the company's largest business was done in the rail department, and, following this, in billets, the price of which has also been lately reduced. The company has been paying higher wages of late than most of the other concerns, and even after the reduction the wages of its employes will not be much lower, if any, than those of the employes of other companies.

New York representatives of the large iron and steel industries say that the action of the Illinois Steel Company should not be taken to mean bad trade conditions. They are unanimous in reporting increased activity in their respective mills and preparations for a coming demand. Orders are increasing in size and number, and there is every indication of a steady revival to assume considerable proportions by Spring.

SOME CHICAGO VIEWS.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.—There has been a little Western buying of St. Paul. Buying which was expected around current prices has in some cases been deferred on account of the illness of President Miller. Another factor in the case has been the absorption of the company's 4 per cent. bonds in the Street. Some little time ago most of the large banking houses appeared to have a good supply of these bonds, and were offering them in blocks. Within the last week or two practically all have disappeared, having been absorbed in some cases by institutions, and in others by private investors.

Breese & Cummings—Burlington has not acted well in the last two weeks. Its drop below 69 on the Cuba scare was not unreasonable, in view of the previous advance, but the rally to 73 was inadequate. The fact that the rally did not go further was evidence of more than the normal amount of selling on the recovery, which evidence was strengthened by the fact that Burlington was well back to the recent lowest, while St. Paul, for instance, was within half a point of the best price on the rally.

King, Alward & Co.—The Omaha dividend meeting has not yet been called, but will be held probably after the middle of the month. There is no particular date for holding this meeting, and the later it is held the better Directors are able to judge of the exact position of the company. We are told that there is no change in the status of the dividend question, and there is little doubt that some dividend will be declared at this meeting.

WALL STREET TALK.

Omaha dividend rumors are again active. A 4 per cent. rate is now the talk.

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Manhattan and Reading occupied similar positions yesterday and followed similar courses. In both cases there was a favorable decision on legal questions which have lately been used to bear the stock. And in both cases there were a lot of realizing sales—enough to close the stocks with a decline for the day.

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The Tobacco Trust game goes merrily on. Now there is talk of an injunction on the payment of the recently declared 3 per cent. dividend, which, it is claimed, was made for stock-jobbing purposes only. The Hendricks idea may become fashionable.

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Bull points on General Electric were continued yesterday, but the stock did not respond. There may be plenty of new contracts and plenty of bright prospects, but there are internal dissensions, and more than 20 per cent. of unpaid preferred stock dividends, which are not cheerful to consider.

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The new Mining Exchange, with offices in the Edison Building, opens to-day.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	313	Market & Fulton	215
American Ex.	171	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Tr'd'rs.	180
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	170
Central National	125	Merchants'	132
Chatham	295	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	255
First National	300	Phenix	104
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Republic	145
Fourth National	175	Seaboard National	168
Gallatin National	300	Second National	425
German-American	105	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York	108
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Importers & Trad'rs'	525	Tradesmen's	93
Irving	140	United States	175
Leather Manuf'rs'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	205		

There was a sale of 18 shares of Tradesmen's at 93 cash.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	40	42
American Typefounders' Company	27	34
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106½	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	173½	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107	108½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	76
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
*Central & South American Telegraph	116	118
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	67	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	163	168
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	82
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	104
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	98	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	165
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	113	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	96	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	190	196
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	88
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	30½	31½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	53	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	93½	95½
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	106½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	66	70
International Ocean Telegraph	105	5
†Iron Steamboat	2	..
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	3½
Kings County Traction	39	41
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	83	88
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	83	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	105	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	80
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	..	45
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	57	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	10	13
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	86	91
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	230
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina, State 4s	103	104
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	39	41
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	75
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	101½	103½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	91½	93½
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	124½	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	50
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	16	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	102	105
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	87	..
Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	197	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	94½	96½
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	36	42
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	72	78
*Second Avenue Railroad stock	140	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
South Carolina, State 4½s	105	107½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul gas stock	52	56
*Standard Gas	78	80
*Standard Gas pf.	100	105
†Standard Gas 1st	109	111
*Standard Oil Trust	249½	251½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	80
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	162
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	42
Trow Directory pf.	..	84
Union Ferry stock	60½	62½
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	72½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	..	157
Western Gas Company	83	85
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	92
Worcester Traction	19½	20½
Worcester Traction pf.	94½	96
Worthington Pump pf.	75	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The bear contingent in Diamond Match was active again to-day and met with some degree of success. Sellers' sixty-day sales were made, and resulted in bringing regular and account stock down to 114, and the sixty-day option to 110.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	32½	34	34½	35½
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	60	61	60	62
Chi. Brew. & Malt	12½	14	12½	14
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf.	32½	34	32½	35
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37	39½	37½	40
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50½
Chi. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chi. City Railway	213	216	213	215
Chicago Telephone	165	170	165	170
Diamond Match of Ill.	114	115	116	118½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	17½	17¾	17½	18
Metropolitan Elevated	11½	12	12	12½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12½	14	12½	14
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	32½	34	33½	35
New York Biscuit	49¼	50	50	51
North Chi. St. R. R.	181	182½	185	187½
National Railway	105	108	105	107
Street's W. S. Car Line	13	14¼	13	14¼
West Chi. St. R. R.	81	81½	81	82
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99½	99	99½
Mut. Pack. & Prov. 6s	106	106½	106	109
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	102½	100	100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	101½	102½	101½	102½
Chi. Gaslight & Coke 5s	92½	92⅝	92½	93
Consumers' Gaslight 5s	83	84	83	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	68	70	68	70
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	56	57½	55	58
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	99	99½	99	99¾
N. Chi. City R. R. 1st 5s	102½	104	102	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100	100½	100	100½
W. C. St. R. R. deb 6s	94	95	94	96
Chicago Edison 6s	115	116	115	116½

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 and 343 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1896, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of Three per cent. per annum, payable on and after January 18, 1897.

Deposits made before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1897.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1896, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the bylaws, payable JAN. 18, 1897.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM,
Deposits made before JAN. 10, 1897, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1897.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
73RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 18th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1896, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 9th will draw interest from January 1st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
1 AND 3 THIRD AV., (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
87TH DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1896.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1896, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 20, 1897.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1897.

WM. BURRELL, Prest.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1897, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., cor. 42d St.
SEVENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 18, 1897, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closed 12 M. Saturday. Assets, $7,477,588.69; surplus, $705,000. A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

Union Dime Savings Institution
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest credited January 1st, payable January 21st, or any time later. Rate: FOUR per cent. from $5 to $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000.

Money deposited before January 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York,
68 William St., Jan. 5, 1897.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: SIX PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb. 16th next; and

THIRTY PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1896, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 18th next.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 11th inst. E. J. PERRIN, Secretary pro tem.

The Michigan Central Railroad Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station
New York, December 22, 1896.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 1st day of February next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Thursday, the 31st day of December, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 4, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	160	50	Adams Express	154	154	154	154	...
11½	14	400	American Cotton Oil	12½	13	12½	13	+2
54½	55¼	270	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55¼	55¼	55	55	+ ½
100	111	20	American Express	111	111	110	110	...
11⅝	11⅞	584	American Spirits Mfg.	12	12	11⅜	11⅝	- ⅛
110¼	110⅝	12,123	American Sugar Refs.	111⅜	111⅝	110¼	110½	- ⅜
100⅝	101⅛	226	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	- ⅛
85	90	3	Am. Tel. & Caole Co.	90	90	90	90	...
78	78¼	1,490	American Tobacco	78¼	78⅝	78	78	- ⅛
13⅞	14	985	At., A. & S.F. all in pd.	14¼	14¾	14	14	- ⅛
23½	23¾	800	At., T. & S. F. pf	23½	24	23⅝	23⅝	- ⅛
16⅝	17	400	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	17	17	- ⅛
11⅞	12⅛	2,894	Bay State Gas	12¼	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
18¾	19¼	148	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
84	89	85	Brooklyn Union Gas	88	88	84	84	...
16¼	16⅞	300	Chesapeake & Oh o	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	...
69⅜	69⅞	10 2-90	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70	70⅞	69⅝	69⅞	...
73¾	74	3,265	Chicago Gas	74⅝	74⅝	73¾	73¾	- ⅛
4⅝	5¼	2.00	Chicago Great West	5	5	4½	4⅞	- ⅛
72⅞	73	15,015	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73⅝	73⅞	72¼	72⅝	- ⅛
131	132	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	132	132	131½	132	...
102⅜	102½	721	Chicago & Northw	102⅜	102⅞	102⅛	102½	- ⅛
...	...	7	Chicago & Northw. pf	152½	152½	152½	152½	- ⅜
65⅞	66	1,960	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66⅞	66⅞	66	66	- ⅜
25¾	27	100	C., C., C. & S. L.	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
73	74	400	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	...
23¼	24	40	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	24	23½	23½	- ⅛
17¼	18	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
139	140¼	1,364	Consolidated Gas Co.	137	139	137	139	+ ⅞
117½	118¾	769	Delaware & Hudson	117¼	118	117¼	118	+2
102⅜	104	303	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	102¼	103	102¼	103	+1½
14½	15⅞	100	Erie	15	15	15	15	...
64	...	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	...
33	33¼	9,616	General Electric	33	33	33	33	- ⅛
92	93	95	Illinois Central	94⅝	94⅝	92	93¼	- ⅛
88½	89½	124	Illinois Steel Co	90	90	89	89	- ⅛
7½	8	100	Lowa Central	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
24	26	150	Iowa Central pf	25	25	24¾	25	...
24½	25	200	Laclede Gas	25	25	24¾	24¾	- ⅛
68	69	265	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	69	69	69	...
47	52	20	Long Island	46	46	46	46	...
47¾	48	1,975	Louisville & Nashville	48¼	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	- ⅝
...	1¼	23	L., N. A. & Chi. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
88½	88⅝	3,820	Manhattan Con	89	89	88	88⅛	- ⅛
110	111	418	Metropolitan Traction	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	- ⅝
13	13½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+1½
20⅛	20⅜	740	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
164	167	861	Missouri Pacific	164	164	164	164	- ½
5	...	20	Morris & Essex	5	5	5	5	-2⅝
100¼	100¼	100	National Starch	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅝
92¾	93½	220	New Jersey Central	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼	+ ⅝
165	167	165	New York Central	101	101	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅝
12	12¾	20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	93¾	93¾	92¾	93⅝	+ ⅝
23½	24	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	178	178	177¼	177¼	...
4⅝	5	310	N. Y. Sus. & West.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
13¼	13⅞	150	North American	24	24	23¾	23⅞	...
32¾	33	175	N. P. Y. ctfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
14¾	15¼	1,742	N. P. pf., Y. ctfs.	14	14	14	14	- ⅛
85	88	10	Ontario & Western	32½	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¼
13	14¼	34	O. R. & Nav. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
26¾	26⅞	60	O.S.L. & U.N., all in pd.	33	37	36	37	...
152	154	9,640	P. & R., all in. pd.	15	15	15	15	...
...	...	51	Pull Pal. Car Co.	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅝	- ⅛
4¾	5¼	200	St. L. & San Fran.	154	154	153	153	...
3¾	4	25	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	...
19	...	100	St. Paul & Duluth	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
47¾	48¼	2,610	St. Paul & Omaha	20	20	20	20	...
10	10½	324	Standard R. & T.	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	+1¼
14½	15	200	Southern, Pacific	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅞
25⅜	26¼	1,045	Southern Railway pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅞
25	25⅜	1,790	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	- ⅝
8¾	9¼	325	Texas Pacific	26	26	26	26	- ⅝
8¾	9	860	Union Pacific	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
8¾	9	3	United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9	9	+ ⅝
60	60¼	2,475	U. S. Leather pf	9	9	9	9	- ½
24	24½	153	United States Rubber	60	60¼	60	60¼	...
6	6¼	226	Wabash	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
15¼	15⅝	410	Wabash pf	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
82¾	83¼	1,337	Western Union Tel.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	- ⅜
6	6⅛	4,690	Wheeling & Lake Erie	83⅜	83⅜	82¾	82¾	- ½
Sales.		103,195		6⅜	6⅜	6	6	- ¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
4,000 ... 75
2,000 ... 74½
2,000 ... 74¾
9,000 ... 75
At, T & S F gen 4s
6,000 ... 79⅞
100,000 ... 80
4,000 ... 79⅞
24,000 ... 80
500 ... 80
11,000 ... 80
1,000 ... 80½
500 ... 80
3,000 ... 80
2,000 ... 79¾
2,000 ... 79¾
500 ... 79¾
2,000 ... 79¾
Adjustment 4s
3,000 ... 43¾
2,000 ... 43¾
10,000 ... 43¾
11,000 ... 43¾
1,000 ... 43¾
Beech Creek 1st
1,000 ... 104
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ... 78
8,000 ... 78½
5,000 ... 79
1,000 ... 79
8,000 ... 78¾
5,000 ... 79
10,000 ... 79¾
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 ... 105¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 ... 99½
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 ... 105⅞
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000c ... 108½
2,000 ... 108½
Canada Southern 2d
10,000 ... 105½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
3,000 ... 100
1,000 ... 100⅞
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
25,000 ... 90½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000c ... 108½
2,000 ... 108½
1,000 ... 108
1,000 ... 108¼
Registered
4,000 ... 107
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
32,000 ... 73½
19,000 ... 73¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
2,000 ... 97
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000 ... 115
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s
1,000 ... 94
Nebraska ext 4s
6,000 ... 87¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 ... 97½
500 ... 100
Chi & East Ill cons
1,000 ... 124½
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
12,000 ... 100½
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 ... 110¼
Chicago & Mil 1st
2,000 ... 104
Chi & N W cons 7s
8,000 ... 140
S F deb 5s, 1933
3,000 ... 110¾
2,000 ... 111
Chi & N W reg gold 7s
1,000 ... 116
Chi & N W ext 4s
2,000 ... 101
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s
1,000 ... 106
Chi, R I & P 6s reg
15,000 ... 128⅛
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
2,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102¼
20,000 ... 102¼
5,000s20F ... 102¼
5,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102¼
Chi. St. L & Pitt 1st
1,000 ... 115
C. St P, M & O cons
7,000 ... 128
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
2,000 ... 93½
Col. H V & T 5s
2,000 ... 88½
Col. H V & T G M 6s
3,000 ... 87
Total sales ... $1,361,000

Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 ... 88¼
Denver & Rio Grande 1st
20,000 ... 111
Detroit Gas Co 5s
3,000 ... 75¾
2,000 ... 76
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
5,000 ... 107¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
2,000 ... 107¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 ... 110
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
2,000 ... 105½
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000 ... 140
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
16,000 ... 91¼
Ind, Dec & Sp 1st, Tr Co certfs, stpd
4,000 ... 27
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
2,000 ... 73
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 ... 96
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ... 93⅜
L S & M So div bds
8,000 ... 107¼
L S & M So 1st reg
20,000 ... 110⅝
Long Dock 6s
6,000 ... 133½
Long Island con 5s
2,000 ... 117¾
Long Island G M 4s
13,000 ... 76½
Louis & Nash cons
1,000 ... 105
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
10,000 ... 116
L, N A & C 1st
1,000 ... 111
Metropolitan Elev 1st
4,000 ... 117
Mexican Int 1st 4s
11,000 ... 71
Mil & St Paul cons
1,000 ... 128
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000 ... 112
Mil & St Paul, Southern Minn Div
3,000 ... 115½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ... 82
500 ... 82½
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 ... 60⅝
4,000 ... 60¼
15,000 ... 60
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 ... 67½
7,000 ... 67¼
Nash, C & St L con
10,000 ... 89⅞
N Y Cent 1st reg
5,000 ... 118½
5,000 ... 117
15,000 ... 117¼
10,000 ... 117
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000 ... 103⅞
2,000 ... 103⅜
N Y & Harlem 1st coup
8,000 ... 111¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000 ... 89½
N Y, O & W con 5s
3,000 ... 108¼
N Y, S & W Term 1st
2,000 ... 94
Nor Pac 1st 6s
7,000 ... 113⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
500 ... 86¼
11,000 ... 86
500 ... 86¼
24,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 85⅞
1,000 ... 85½
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
2,000 ... 54½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
21,000 ... 52¼
32,000 ... 52¼
26,000 ... 52
Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 ... 104¾

Oregon R & N 1st
2,000 ... 110
5,000 ... 110⅛
1,000 ... 110
Oregon R & N 4s
1,000 ... 80¼
1,000 ... 80⅛
2,000 ... 80
6,000 ... 80⅛
2,000 ... 80
2,000 ... 80½
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000 ... 113⅛
Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 111¾
3,000 ... 111⅞
3,000 ... 111¾
5,000 ... 111¾
18,000 ... 112
5,000 ... 111⅞
13,000 ... 112
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 64¼
Peo & Eastern 1st
2,000 ... 75
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ... 47½
15,000 ... 46¾
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000 ... 33¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
9,000 ... 80¼
84,000 ... 80½
10,000 ... 80½
2,000 ... 80¼
5,000c ... 80¼
3,000 ... 80¼
7,000 ... 80¼
45,000 ... 80¼
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 ... 95½
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ... 73⅛
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ... 47½
St L & Iron Mount 2d
1,000 ... 101½
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 ... 108¾
St L & S F 4s
4,000 ... 63
St P, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s
31,000 ... 102½
St P, M & M 1st, Dakota extension
2,000 ... 116¾
St P & Sioux C 1st
5,000 ... 131
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 ... 56
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ... 102
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ... 90
10,000 ... 89⅞
7,000 ... 90
20,000 ... 89⅞
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ... 74½
2,000 ... 74½
2,000 ... 73½
Tex & N O cons 5s
6,000 ... 91¾
7,000 ... 92
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ... 85⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1897
16,000 ... 103
Virginia Mid G M
5,000 ... 100¼
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ... 106⅛
9,000 ... 106
4,000 ... 106¼
1,000 ... 106
2,000 ... 106¼
Det & Chi ext
1,000 ... 103¼
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000 ... 96
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ... 105
1,000 ... 105¼
Registered
6,000 ... 104
500 ... 103⅞
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 37

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COVERT, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED COVERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 261 Washington St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1896. MATILDA T. COVERT and EDWARD RUHLMAN, Administrators. FRANK H. REUMAN, Attorney for administrators, 38 Elizabeth St., New York City. n24-law6mTu

DARRAGH, ROBERT L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. DARRAGH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Executor; LAURA A. DARRAGH, Executrix. d22-law6mTu

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the —th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City. n17-law6mTu

EILSHEMIUS, FREDERICK E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK E. EILSHEMIUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 295 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of ... next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of January, 1897. HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS, PAUL WILCOX, Attorney for Administrator, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. ja5-law6mTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS V. H. ELLIS, Executor. HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New York City. jy23-law6mTu

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	...
4s, r., 1907	110¾	...
4s, c., 1907	111	...
4s, r., 1925	120¾	...
4s, c., 1925	120¾	...
5s, r., 1904	114¾	...
5s, c., 1904	114¾	...
Currency, 6s, 1898	102⅜	...
Currency 6s, 1899	105⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102¼	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¾	...
Alb. & Sus.	170	...
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	23	27
Am. Tobacco pf.	102	104
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	20	23½
At. & Pac.	¼	½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	9
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105
Brunswick Co.	¾	¾
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22
B., R. & P. pf.	...	65
Canada Southern	44	46½
Canadian Pac.	55¾	57
Central Pacific	14¾	15¾
Chi. & Alton	160	...
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	2	...
Col. & H. Coal, all in pd.	4¼	5
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	57
Com. Cable	156	172
Consol. Coal	35	40
Del., L. & W.	157½	159½
Den. & R. G.	11¾	12⅜
D. & R.G.pf.,ex d.	41½	42½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	...
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	...	10
Ev. & T. H.	27	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	27	31
Gt. Northern pf.	118	123
Harlem	290	...
Homestake	35	39
Joliet & Chicago	155	...
Kan. & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & Des M.	2	3
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & W.	35	40
Laclede G. pf.	75	80
L. E. & W.	17	18½
Lake Shore	151	152
L., N. A. & C.	¼	¼
Leh. Coal & N.	100	115
Leh. C. & N. pf.	100	...
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mexican Central	7	9
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1½
Mich. Central	88	92
Minn. & St. L.	18	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	73½	78
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47
Minn. Iron	52	58
Mobile & Ohio	20	22
Nat. Lead	22½	23
Nat. Lead pf.	85	87½
Nat. Lin. Oil	12½	14½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	65
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. Coal	8	25
New England	45	50
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12	12	11¾	11¾
8,020	Am. Sug. Refs.	111¼	111¾	110¼	110⅝
20	Am. Sug. R. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
200	Am. Tobacco	78¾	78¾	78⅜	78⅜
40	Am. Tobacco pf.	144½	144½	144	144½
200	A., T. & S. F.	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23½
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
120	Bay State Gas.	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
280	Chicago Gas.	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
610	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	68⅞	69	68⅜	68⅝
4,590	Ch., Bur. & Qy.	70⅝	70⅞	69¾	69¾
11,490	Ch., M. & St. P.	73⅝	74	73	73
1,840	Gen. Electric	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
320	Louis. & Nash.	34⅝	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜
680	Manhattan	48⅝	48⅝	47⅛	48
20	Mo. Pacific	89	89	88	88¼
6,630	M. & R., a. i. p.	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20¾
50	Tenn. Coal & I.	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝
200	U. S. Leather pf.	26	26	25½	25½
60	Wabash pf.	60	60	60	60
10	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
472	West. Union	83½	83⅝	83¼	83⅜
35,692					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	80	80	80	80
9,000	Brklyn R. T. 5s.	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
3,000	Or. Sh. Line 6s.	111¾	112	111¾	112
3,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	89½	90	89½	90
$20,000					

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	497	497	497
4th week Dec.	$37,412	$44,096	$35,127
Month	129,971	160,257	139,608
From July 1	825,849	944,210	851,493
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Dec.	$104,765	$104,594	$104,220
Month	287,982	312,043	303,038
From Jan. 1	3,343,164	3,515,765	3,340,683
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Dec.	$36,880	$37,560	$37,890
Month	112,097	122,814	111,452
From Jan. 1	1,488,800	1,468,501	1,391,127
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week Dec.	$44,126	$35,045	$30,817
Month	162,847	149,450	135,464
From July 1	1,095,576	1,131,023	990,212
ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—			
Mileage	3,571	3,571	3,571
Month December	$1,237,185	$1,277,842	$1,201,751
For year	15,421,697	15,353,824	16,333,857
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	347
4th week Dec.	$47,114	$43,567	$37,155
Month	155,189	153,630	125,935
From July 1	774,583	894,907	1,094,684
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
4th week Dec.	$303,033	$313,617	$317,289
Month	965,573	1,070,152	967,686
From July 1	6,184,057	6,977,889	6,209,771
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	4,548,761	3,987,296	...
Operating exp.	2,636,153	2,821,501	...
Net	1,912,608	1,165,795	...
Other income	184,421	184,163	...
Gross income	2,097,029	1,349,958	...
Fixed charges, tax	2,007,424	2,056,716	...
Surplus	89,605	*706,758	...
*Deficit.			
BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	720,300	615,264	...
Operating exp.	450,700	433,873	...
Net	269,600	181,391	...
Other income	4,900	23,467	...
Gross income	274,500	204,858	...
Fixed charges, tax	364,714	339,013	...
Deficit	79,214	134,156	...
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT gross earnings for December—			
Brooklyn Heights	371,738	353,236	...
B., Q. C. & S.	57,932	53,595	...
Total for system.	429,671	406,831	...
From July 1—			
Brooklyn Heights	2,349,920	2,235,645	...
B., Q. C. & S.	384,278	354,129	...
Total for system.	2,734,199	2,589,775	...
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for November—			
Gross	609,750	706,653	652,113
Operating exp.	361,347	382,774	367,039
Net	248,402	323,878	285,074
Proportion of fixed charges, taxes, &c.	148,533	198,874	201,141
Surplus	48,569	125,004	83,933
For the five months ended		Nov. 30—	
Gross	3,201,893	3,459,565	3,115,580
Operating exp.	1,881,393	1,903,894	1,759,688
Net	1,320,500	1,555,671	1,355,894
Proportion of fixed charges, taxes, &c.	981,818	984,241	1,012,342
Surplus	338,772	571,429	343,552
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for November—			
Gross	383,971	395,794	426,309
Operating exp.	260,959	272,331	287,054
Net	123,012	122,463	139,255
Fixed charges.	121,594	121,923	113,465
Surplus	1,418	540	23,792
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross	1,957,796	2,019,606	2,014,163
Operating exp.	1,308,386	1,377,894	1,375,722
Net	649,410	642,212	638,441
Fixed charges.	584,852	577,206	556,178
Surplus	64,558	65,006	82,263
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for November—			
Gross	120,442	136,270	109,258
Net	79,182	90,149	73,437
Fixed charges.	41,260	46,121	35,821
Surplus	16,507	13,867	11,229
From July 1 to Nov. 30—	24,753	32,254	24,592
Gross	531,893	518,443	442,478
Operating exp.	369,090	418,271	365,720
Net	162,808	100,172	76,758
Fixed charges.	82,535	69,337	56,145
Surplus	80,273	30,835	20,613
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for November—			
Gross	216,291	232,485	186,500
Operating exp.	148,104	121,519	126,071
Net	73,187	110,966	60,429
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross	1,091,107	1,164,085	985,607
Operating exp.	720,973	661,081	640,160
Net	370,734	503,054	345,447
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for November—			
Gross	4,503,832	4,756,190	...
Operating exp.	2,741,376	2,864,778	...
Net	1,762,456	1,891,412	...
For eleven months ended		Nov. 30—	
Gross	44,342,437	46,090,152	...
Operating exp.	29,225,557	30,665,261	...
Net	15,116,880	15,424,891	...

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The local market was of a disappointing nature, gains made early in the day being lost before the close. At the opening, Reading was the feature, selling at 13⅞ on the decision of the Attorney General, but long stock was met, and the price declined to 13 5-16 on sales of 6,000 shares. The feature of the traction stocks was Union, which touched 98⅝, or ⅝ less than the amount paid in, the lowest at which it ever sold. The decline was due to the fact that an assessment of $2.50 per share will be called some time this month, payable during the month of March. The bonds declined ¼, to 70. Philadelphia was unchanged, at 67; Metropolitan closed ¾, better, at 110, and Indianapolis ⅞ lower, at 21¼. Of the industrial stocks, Storage common in the early session advanced 1 per cent., to 29, but at the close fell back, to 28. The preferred sold at 30½. Welsbach Light opened ⅝ higher, at 42⅜, but subsequently reacted, to 42. Welsbach Commercial preferred sold at 62 for fractional lots. At the close, the general market was dull and steady.

Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows following changes: Loans and discounts decreased, $76,000; reserve increased, $1,926,000; due from other banks increased, $1,192,000; due to other banks increased, $376,000; deposits increased, $2,642,000; circulation increased $136,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

| | Monday. B

butchers direct, 5 cars for export, alive, and 28½ cars for the market, making, with 10 cars held over Saturday, 38½ cars to be sold. The market opened active and firm for sheep and 15c higher for lambs, with some sales 25c higher; closed steady and all sold, with the exception of 1½ cars. Ordinary to rather choice sheep sold at $3@$3.90 per 100 lb, a deck of extra heavy butcher's sheep at $4.25, common to choice lambs at $4.75@$5.80, with general sales at $5@$5.70; Canadian lambs at $5.37½@$5.70. Dressed mutton firm at 5½@7½c, and choice carcasses selling at 8c; dressed lambs higher at 8½@10c.

HOGS.—Receipts for two days, 78 cars, or 12,572 head, including about 3½ cars to be sold. Feeling steady, and good heavy to light hogs are quoted at $3.60@$4 per 100 lb; a few coarse do sold at $3.37½@$3.50. Pigs were quoted at $4@$4.30, and a bunch of fancy light do sold at $4.50. Country dressed quiet at 4@6½c per lb for extreme weights.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

4% MONEY

We have funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

72D STREET, WEST.

8 MAGNIFICENT HOUSES FOR SALE.
Nos. 233 and 235, American Basements.
No. 241, High Stoop, Dining Room Extension.
Values the highest; Prices Reasonable.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Architect,
264 Columbus Avenue, corner 72d Street.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE.

JOHN N. GOLDING, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897,

THE 2 CHOICE LOTS ON

11TH AV., WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 29TH and 30TH STS., being 49.4 feet from the corner of 30th St.

ADAM WIENER, Esq., Referee.

For map and full particulars apply to Messrs. CARTER & LEDYARD, Plffs. Att'ys, 54 Wall St., or Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 500 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT—65 East 53d St., handsomely and newly furnished, to May 1; all modern improvements; first-class neighborhood; immediate possession. Apply on the premises; references exchanged.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

83D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Bachelor apartment, with washroom and bathroom adjoining; fully and handsomely furnished, paintings, &c.; $35 per month, with attendance; references exchanged. Address PRIVATE APARTMENT, Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED.—Apartment furnished for four adults; convenient location; one flight or elevator; reference. Address W. A., Box 191 Times.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR STREET LETTER BOXES, Package Boxes, and Posts for Street Letter Boxes and Package Boxes.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department, in the care of the Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, marked "Proposals for Letter Boxes, etc.," until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1897, for furnishing Street Letter Boxes, Package Boxes, and Posts for Street Letter Boxes, all to be constructed of iron or steel and suitable for use in the Free Delivery Service. The street letter boxes are to be in three sizes: The smallest, or No. 1, to contain not less than seven hundred and fifty (750 cubic inches of inside space; the next size, No. 2, not less than eleven hundred and eighty (1,180) cubic inches of inside space, and the largest size, No. 3, not less than two thousand three hundred and sixty (2,360) cubic inches of inside space, or double the capacity of No. 2. The package boxes to contain not less than eight thousand five hundred (8,500) cubic inches; such space to be exclusive of spouts, or space occupied by apparatus or devices for the protection of the mails. The contractor for these supplies, or any of them, will be required to undertake, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, in a sum not less than ten thousand dollars, to faithfully perform his contract and to save harmless the United States or any officer or contractor thereof, from loss, damage, or cost by reason of any infringement of any patent in the use of said boxes, or posts, or any of them, or any device connected therewith. The owner or inventor of any patentable device which is accepted and adopted, or his assignee, will be required to assign to the United States his or their interest in such box, device, or invention, so that the department may have perpetual and exclusive right to adopt and use the same in connection with all of said supplies it may hereafter obtain; such invention or inventions to be reassigned when the department abandons the use of the supplies covered thereby. Proposals may be submitted for supplying boxes suitable for inside locks, or for padlocks, or for both, the right being reserved to adopt or reject any or all of them. The boxes furnished are to be painted two coats of best English vermilion, the last coat to be mixed with varnish, unless a vermilion that will stand exposure to the weather better than the English can be furnished and guaranteed, and the boxes must have thereon such letters or devices stamped, cast, or painted as the Postmaster General may designate, and no other. The posts must be made of iron or steel sufficient in size and with suitable device for attaching thereto letter and package boxes. Contracts made under this advertisement will be for four years, and for supplies, free-on-board-cars, at place of manufacture, which must be named in the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL POUCHES AND Sacks.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until FEBRUARY FIRST, 1897, at noon, for furnishing, by contract, mail pouches and sacks, conforming in every respect to the official samples, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered during the term of four years, beginning on the first day of April, 1897. Specifications of the several classes of mail pouches and sacks, and of the conditions, and requirements relating to the proposals and contracts, and also blank forms for bidding, will be furnished on application, by letter, to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, (Mail Equipment Division,) Post Office Department. No proposal will be considered which shall not have been submitted in accordance with such specifications. The contracts which may be made will be in conformity to the specifications and the accepted proposal. The right is reserved, however, to reject any or all of the proposals. WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 366 MILWAUKEE St., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals for 1,600 feet, more or less, of breakwater extension, cribs on stone foundation, at Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee, Wis., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Jan. 9, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. GEORGE A. ZINN, Capt., Engrs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
EXAMINATIONS FOR COURT POSITIONS.

Open competitive examinations for positions in the courts of the City and the County of New York will be held in that city in the week beginning Jan. 25th, 1897, as follows: Court attendants and janitors, age limits 21 and 60 years. Record clerks, law clerks, court stenographers, court interpreters. Age for each of these positions not less than 21 years.

Candidates must file applications in the office of the Commission at least five days prior to the date of the examination. Application blanks and other information may be obtained from the Secretary, New York Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

Candidates will be admitted only on presentation of official permission from the Secretary.

CHARLES S. FOWLER,
Chief Examiner.

Albany, December 24th, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON,
11 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale by Auction of the Syndicate Building.

The Syndicate Building, a fifteen-story structure of the most modern type, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, was sold at auction yesterday under foreclosure. The sale took place at the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom.

The price paid for the building and lots on which it stands was $2,058,282.58. The incumbrances on the property, subject to which it was sold, are first, second, third, and fourth mortgages aggregating $2,000,000, and accrued interest to the amount of $40,282.58.

The bidding was in amounts over and above the incumbrances, and the first bid, made by John N. Golding, was $5,000. Another bidder offered $6,000, and the bidding was kept between the two until the property was knocked down to Mr. Golding for $9,000.

The purchase was made by Mr. Golding for Flake & Dowling, who have been interested in the property in one way or another for several years. In March, 1895, they bought the site and old buildings from Charles A. and Francis H. Macy, Jr., for $935,000. There was then a mortgage for $650,000 on the property. Flake & Dowling conveyed a half interest in it to Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut. A month later the entire property was sold to a syndicate composed of Hugh Lamb, William H. Arnott, a building contractor; John J. Brown, a carpenter, and William Bryan, a plumber, for $1,250,000. There was no cash in this transaction, the new syndicate assuming the six-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage and giving two additional mortgages for the remainder of the $1,250,000. It also secured a building loan of $350,000 and started the construction of the present building.

Through the death of Mr. Arnott the syndicate got into financial difficulties. Later on there were several strikes among the workmen, and the completion of the building was delayed until after the renting season of 1896. Very few of the offices could be rented, and litigation arose which ended in yesterday's sale.

The building now has tenants for about one-third of its rooms, who pay an aggregate annual rental of about $100,000. The running expenses are nearly $25,000 a year.

The Prospect Park Hotel, one of the oldest of the many Summer resorts in the Catskill Mountains, has been acquired by Herman Wronkow, an investor of this city, in exchange for a business building in New York. The hotel is a historic structure, and is situated on a bluff above Catskill village, and facing the Hudson River. It was for many years the most prominent hotel in the Catskills, except, perhaps, the Mountain House, and stands in the midst of a beautiful park of seventeen acres. It was owned by James A. Townsend, who, through C. B. Redhead, a broker, bought from Mr. Wronkow the new six-story business building at the southeast corner of Mercer and Third Streets, 25 by 100, for $175,000, and gave in part payment therefor the Prospect Park Hotel property at a valuation of $100,000.

Mrs. Nathaniel D. Higgins has sold to William T. Hall & Sons a plot on the north side of Ninety-third Street, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 100, for improvement.

At auction, at the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold yesterday, in receiver's sale, all the right, title, and interest of Mary V. Bissel in the four-story stone-front dwelling 43 West Fifty-second Street, 17 by 100.5, to Eugene Bissell, for $235.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, to S. Wimmer, at $14,000, the four-story brick tenement 442 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles F. Schirmer, at $1,380, the three-story brick dwelling, (leasehold,) 20 by 92; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Julia A. Winsor, at $4,400, 1 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 102 feet east of Burnside Avenue, 50 by 99.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Emanuel Heilner and others, at $60,000, the five five-story brick flats 114 to 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 125 by 99.11.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 38.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 320 to 326 One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 1,642 Park Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25.5 by 90, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,809; subject to first mortgage for $16,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-second Street, northwest corner of the Boulevard, for a two-story brick store and offices, 102.2 by 100.3, by Charles P. Barney, of Southampton, L. I., owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 53 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Third Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 24 by 95, by August Ruff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

Jackson Street, north side, 100 feet east of Railroad Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40; also for a one-story frame workshop, north side of Jackson Avenue, 525 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 24 by 40, by Christian Von Garichter of 904 Westchester Avenue, owner; Christopher F. Lohse, architect; cost, $2,900.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 72 feet east of Intervale Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 26, by August Becker, owner; Mel Toelberg, architect; cost, $3,000.

Mount Hope Place, south side, 200 feet east of Jerome Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, by J. C. Blake of 384 Mount Hope Place, owner; J. De Hart, architect; cost, $100.

No. 544 East Fifteenth Street, alteration to a four-story brick tenement, by Sophia Kannenbly of 315 East Seventeenth Street, owner; Charles Reutz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 51 Chambers Street and 7 Reade Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts, by George P. Wetmore of Newport, R. I., owner; G. C. Gillespie of 7 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 353 East Third Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and tenement, by Aaron Gottlieb of 409 East Houston Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 261 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Edwin Fisher, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $1,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 4.

158TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Stephan J. Engan and wife to Michael Wulandt and another.....
ARTHUR AV, e s, 203.10 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x128x16.9x126.6; Louis Weber and wife to Wilhelmine Wirth..... 4,500
41ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 2d Av, 18x98.9; Louis Aaron to Annie Aaron..... 1
156TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Union Av, 80x94.7x13.2x66.9x100; Julius Herrmann to Aaron Simon..... 10
CONVENT AV, n w corner of 127th St, 20.2x48.11x19.11x48.11; Robert F. Bennett and wife to Lewis Z. Bach..... 1
7TH AV, n w corner of 121st St, 95x100.11; David Oppenheimer and others to James Livingston..... 100
7TH AV, e s, 89.4 ft s of 15th St, 22.8x100; Mary E. Franke to Herman H. Jantzen..... 21,750
AMSTERDAM AV, 947; William Cumming, Jr., and others to Franklin Burr. 1
ORCHARD ST, 196; Rosa Brandt to Henry Noll..... 1
124TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 2d Av, 120x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to Clothilde Bodine and others..... 54,000
MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann and another to Henry C. Fedden..... 10
108TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Bruno W. O. Berger to Josephine Berger..... 1
135TH ST, 7 to 11 West; Marion E. Murray to John W. Hazlett..... 1
135TH ST, 17 West; Louise Flanders to same..... 1
135TH ST, 5 West, and 13 and 15 West 135th St; William J. Devlin and wife to John W. Hazlett..... 1
PARK AV, s e corner of 121st St, 75.7x90; John Robertson and others to Morris Goldstein..... 100
98TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Henry A. Bogert, as trustee, to Thomas F. O'Connor..... 24,000
124TH ST, 243 East; Edward T. Paul to Sarah B. Kenyon..... 18,000
SAME PROPERTY; S. Stanwood Menken, referee, to Edward T. Paul..... 1,000
127TH ST, 169 East; Thomas Carroll and wife to Margaret S. Tabor.....
98TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Thomas F. O'Connor to Simon P. Flannery..... 24,000
MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 19.10x35; J. Noah H. Slee to Mary W. Slee.....
113TH ST, 13 East; Simon Docter and wife to Hyman Sonn and another.....
SAME PROPERTY; Hyman Sonn and wife and others to Essie E. Mooney...
117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; John C. Barth and wife to Winifred Condon.....
148TH ST, n s, 179.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av; 20.6x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Julia Tuska.....
147TH ST, n s, 273 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Percival J. H. Whittaker to James McMillan.....
129TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Max Homburger to Lena Homburger.....
LENOX AV, n w corner of 126th St, 99.11 x125; Thomas S. Williams and wife to Samuel W. B. Smith.....
14TH ST, n e s, between 7th and 8th Avs, Lot 3, map of heirs of John Rogers; John H. Judge, referee, to Clothilde Bodine and others..... 28,200
15TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.8; same to same..... 20,400
24TH ST, n s, 170.9 ft e of 3d Av, 24.5x—; Gregory S. Hubbard, referee, to The Oriental Bank..... 12,700
15TH ST, n s, 530 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Georgiana Wooley to Sarah A. Lane.....
WASHINGTON ST, 93; John W. Love and wife to William Calhoun.....
COENTIES SLIP, 7 to 11; Dankmar Adler and wife to Louis H. Sullivan, ½ part.. 40,000
CHERRY ST, 101 and 103; Beckie Morafchik and another to Joseph Willinsky. 6,000
ELM ST, 5 to 15; Charles J. Clinch and wife to Louis M. Jones.....
DUANE ST, 54 to 56; Ella B. Pendleton to same.....
SAME PROPERTY; Edward Bennett to same.....
SAME PROPERTY; C. W. Hartridge, referee, to same..... 44,000
118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 200x100.11; Moses A. Starr to Edward Oppenheimer and others.....
GRAND ST, 488; Horace Secor, Jr., Referee, to William A. Sherman and another, Trustees..... 18,500
11TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Jacob Wilhelm to Jacob Theobald and another..... 18,000
CROSBY ST, 45 to 47; Theodore Von Ganther and wife to William Hyams.....
AVENUE B, 101; Charles Bardes and others to Emma C. Koster..... 23,000
3D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x101; William Schuster, as executor, to Jacob Klingenstein..... 18,350
WEST BROADWAY, e s, 75 ft s of West 3d St, 22x128; Heloise L. Jouffret and another to Aimee Bell..... 8,744
6TH AV, n e corner of 9th St, 23.1x93; also 6th Av, e s, 23.1 ft n of 9th St, 17.3x93; John H. Judge, referee, to Kate C. Kelly..... 77,500
6TH ST, 341 East; George Rau to Leopold Barth.....
WORTH ST, as widened, s w corner of West Broadway, 55x51x51x55; John Purcell to Kate Purcell and others, 1-16 part.....
45TH ST, 63 West; Mary V. Mott to Ella M. Mott and others.....
73D ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, also all title to 103 Cherry St; Fannie Willinsky to Solomon Willinsky and another.....
41ST ST, s s, 287 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Louis Aaron to Annie Aaron.....
96D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to William Herbert and wife.....
88TH ST, 171 West; Jennie Friedman to Sarah Friedman.....
COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 88th St, 50.8x100; Edward V. Loew and wife to Edward V. Loew, Jr.....
57TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 10th Av, 25x50; Henry Grese to Ella L. Weinman.....
94TH ST, 70 WEST; one-sixth part; John Purcell to Kate Purcell and others.....
88TH ST, 230 AND 232 WEST; Charles Enders, Jr., and wife to Thomas R. Pooley.....
24TH ST, 45 WEST; George Denison and wife to Julius Dreyfus.....
14TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; John H. Judge, referee, to Clothilde Bodine and others..... 30,000
73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Av A, 25x102.2; William Herbert and wife to Franziska Hlavac..... 10
83D ST, n s, 173 ft e of East End Av, 25x102.2; F. W. Merge and wife to Margaretha Klemm..... 21,000
FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 152.1 ft s of 170th St, 6.11x18.1x80.10x25.3x86.3; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Fredrica Hack..... 3,000
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 167.11 ft s of 170th St, 26.3x118.3x25.3x113.9; John M. Baldwin and wife to C. H. Dugliss..
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 137th St, 25x100; Stephen J. Egan and wife to Christian Wehdebrock.....
137TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Same to Michael Wulandt.....
144TH ST, 711 EAST; Ellen Murphy to Anna Carsey..... 16,000
136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Rudolph F. Rabe, individually and as trustee, to H. F. Darrow.....
136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Same to same.....
136TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; H. Frank Darrow to John Entwistle.....
JACKSON AV, e s, 255.6 ft n of Home St, 25.2x280.9x irregular; Margaretha Strese and another to Leonore Volker.....
SEDGWICK AV, w s, 238.9 ft n of Riverview Terrace, 57.6x159.8x50x131.3; William Jones and wife to Wells Sponable.
183D ST, n s, 101 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; John F. Dowd to Rachel Crawford.....
CLINTON AV, n e corner of Tremont Av, proposed, 100x125; Jacob Roulin and wife to Herman Blume.....
SEDGWICK AV, w s, 238.9 ft n of Riverview Terrace 57.6x159.8x50x131.3; Wells Sponable and wife to Margaret E. Jones.....
BIRMINGHAM ST, 3 and 5; Charles L. Ritzmann to G. H. Scribner.....
GREENWICH ST, 838 and 840; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to The Oriental Bank..... 35,000
BROOME ST, 575; John Purcell to Cornelius J. Purcell and others, 5-6th parts.
SAME PROPERTY; same to Kate Purcell and others, 1-6th part.....
BROOME ST, 569; same to same, 1-6th part.....
MOTT ST, 160; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and others to Julius Dreyfus.....
ORCHARD ST, s s, 238 ft e of Rivington St, 100.11; James Le Foy and wife to Mary T. Stephens.....
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 128th St, 25x93.9; Minnie Moser to Henry Mulliker.....
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 ft to Bloomingdale Road x 54.3x102.11; Henry Muhlker and wife to Minnie Moser.....
156TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Union Av, 20x94.7x13.2x6.9x100; Aaron Simon and wife to Aron Bluhin.....
PLOT 175.3 ft w of Forest Av, and 280.6 ft n of Home St, runs e 87.7x n 24.9x87.9 x s 25.2; Emory L. Emhout and wife to Margarethe Strese.....
COMMERCE ST, 16; Clarence D. Jones to Elizabeth Lahey.....
4TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Catharine O. H. Conoran and another to Denis Devine.....
61ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; George M. Hayner and wife to William Allan.....
96TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Central Park West, 88x100.8; Daniel F. Appleton and another, executors, &c., to David E. Oppenheimer and another.....
69TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Emilie Huber.....
69TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Avenue, 20x100.5; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Emilie Huber.....
85TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; George Mangold and wife to Elisabeth Wagener.....
61ST ST, 338 and 340 East; Esther Lebowitz to Agatha C. Bogert.....
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Gilman Collamore.....
145TH ST, 303 West; Edwin W. Taylor to James B. Gillie.....
145TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of 8th Av, 25x80; Francis J. Schnugg to E. W. Taylor.....
96TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 88x100.11; Daniel F. Appleton and wife to David E. Oppenheimer and another.....
158TH ST, n w or w corner of Boulevard Lafayette, 176x84.9x152.1; James B. Gillie and wife to Francis J. Schnugg...
FOREST AV, w s, 277.1 ft n of Home St, 19.4x87.7x19.9x87.7; Nicholas Eckert and wife to Friedericke Dieroif.....
LOT 206, Map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf.....
AV C, s w corner of 10th St, 58x100; Patrick Mullin to Louis Musslig.....
HILL AV, e s, 525 ft s of Jefferson Av, 19.4x7.7x19.9x87.7; Land Company A of Edenwald to Robert P. Waldner.....
2D AV, s w corner of 119th St, 121.10x irregular to 118th St; also, s s of 119th St, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; James E. Ender, Jr., and wife to Thomas R. Pooley.....
24TH ST, 45 WEST; George Denison and wife to Julius Dreyfus.....
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73D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Av A, 25x102.2; William Herbert and wife to Franziska Hlavac.....
83D ST, n s, 173 ft e of East End Av, 25x102.2; F. W. Merge and wife to Margaretha Klemm.....
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LOT 206, Map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf.....
AV C, s w corner of 10th St, 58x100; Patrick Mullin to Louis Musslig.....
HILL AV, e s, 525 ft s of Jefferson Av, 19.4x7.7x19.9x87.7; Land Company A of Edenwald

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Newly furnished second floor, together or separately; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen desiring refined quarters. 109 Madison Av., near 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; willing and obliging; present employer, 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; will assist with plain washing; best city reference. 348 West 49th St., Laden's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and laundress; city references. 232 East 52d St., ring basement bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; last employer seen. N., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English-woman as first-class cook and housekeeper; thoroughly understands taking entire charge of lunches, dinners, &c.; personal reference. C. Taylor, 81 West 50th St., care of Mrs. Cross.

COOK.—By a young woman; competent cook; private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Care Mrs. Kiernan, 322 East 35th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all branches of fine cooking, pastry, and desserts; personal city references. 18 Prince St.

COOK.—By first-class cook to go out by day cooking or giving lunches or dinner; best city references; society people. Mrs. D. L., 1,611 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as professional cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; no cards. M. G., 360 East 72d St., Room 21.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook in a private family; assist in washing; three years' city reference. C. K., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as a good cook in American family; understands soups and desserts; assist washing; city reference. 68 East 56th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in all kinds of cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 104 7th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman, North of Ireland, as cook; city or country; good reference; no cards. 843 8th Av.

COOK.—Young; thoroughly competent in all branches; $25; best city references. Call 409 West 53d St, ring Green's bell.

COOK.—Respectable woman wishes cooking by day or dinners or luncheons; very best references. Cook, 329 3d Av.

COOK.—A first-class cook in a private family; first-class city reference. M., 530 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a strong, neat young woman; one who understands all kinds housework. 235 West 66th St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning; respectable woman with undoubted references. 592 3d Av.; Gile's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; accustomed to fine trade; remodel equal to new; reasonable prices; best reference. M. Daillet, 144 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by day; private family. Sherdan, 225 East 95th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German as visiting governess; wishes more engagements for morning hours; experienced; patient; native lady; highest city reference. 125 East 24th St., fifth floor. R. R.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German; trustworthy; musical; refers to present employer. Fraulein, 76 Highland Av., Orange, N. J.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a girl to do housework; good cook and laundress; three years' references. 1,067 2d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Middle aged; French; first-class seamstress; good hairdresser; take good care of wardrobe; good packer and willing; anxious to have home; best reference. Marie, Box 85, 249 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By quiet, genteel young German American girl as lady's maid; neat sewer and dressmaker; four years' city reference. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. A., care of Mrs. Robertson, 253 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable colored girl as lady's maid or waitress. Call at 124½ West 33d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Herbert, 229 West 16th St.

MAID or GOVERNESS.—By a German; speaks English and French; willing to go West; best references. Call until 2 o'clock this week, present employer's, 127 West 58th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her kitchenmaid; can take position as chambermaid. Can be seen from 10 to 12, at 33 West 37th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. M. B., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at 1 East 35th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; do ladies' and gents' family washing; best references. Mrs. Burke, 155 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—City or country; best city references. Ring Dunn's bell, 239 West 67th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced and reliable infant's nurse that is capable of taking entire charge; understands all bottle feeding; city or country; excellent references. 1,575 Madison Av.

NURSE.—As nurse for young children, by a respectable German girl, speaking French and English; best references. J. St. M. A., 156 West 36th St.

NURSE.—Protestant; English; full charge from birth; understands grown children; personal references. Nurse, 753 6th Av.

NURSE and CHAMBERWORK.—By American girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork; private family. 342 East 26th St.; ring three bells.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a parlormaid or chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend in every particular. Call at 413 5th Av., Monday and Wednesday, between 11 and 5.

PARLORMAID, COOK, KITCHENMAID, AND laundress; disengaged Jan. 5; family going to Europe. 28 E. 64th St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG American Protestant girl desires position with refined family or couple; city or country; is very obliging and very fond of children. Address Orphan, Box 154 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; speaks English; 22; sober; understands his business; willing, obliging, useful; care of parlor floor; best personal references. Piedmot, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—Py young colored man as butler in private family, or useful man; reference, H. D., Box 204 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French; competent; sober; very tall; age, 34; highly recommended. Butler, 112 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—Swiss-French; competent and well-trained; clean and sober; first-class references. Arthur, 220 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; first-class city references. G. L., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By English-man; age 30; thoroughly experienced; city references. Barker, 156 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; first-class city references. A. P., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. G. L., 1,020 3d Av., advertisement office.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; first-class city references; sober; good appearance. Janner, care Cottle, 327 West 53d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, 21; understands all diningroom and carriage duties; first-class city references. W., 149 East 32d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly experienced; to three or four gentlemen; good personal character; single; age, 30. G. D., Box 317 Times Up-town office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER or SECOND MAN.—As waiter or second man in a private family; useful, willing, and obliging; good references, personal. C., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY WORK DONE AT your residence; (formerly with Marcotte;) furniture and other work in line. Address, for ten days, Upholsterer, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRIVER.—By young man; good recommendation. Address Eysel, 65 42d St., South Brooklyn.

FURNACEMAN.—By furnaceman to attend furnaces in neighborhood of 35th, 36th, or 37th St.; best reference. J., Box 873 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

JANITOR.—Respectable German man and wife as janitor; can furnish best of reference. 166 West 29th St.

NURSE or ATTENDANT—To sick or invalid gentleman; no objection to travel; best city references. N. H., 122 East 66th St.

RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED MAN wants place in the country or city; private family or doctor's office. 265 West 40th St., Johnson's bell.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Young woman as chambermaid and laundress; Swede preferred. 51 West 11th St.

KITCHENMAID.—Good worker; German preferred. Apply at 2 East 46th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Office boy about 14 years of age. Address in own handwriting, giving references, Mercantile, Box 196 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH POWERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the twenty-first day of December, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Third Street, distant one hundred and seventy-one feet and four inches easterly from the easterly line of Second Avenue, at the centre of a party wall between numbers 56 and 56½ East Third Street; and running thence southerly, through the centre of said party wall, forty-four feet; thence westerly, parallel with Third Street, four inches to a fence; thence southerly, and along the fence and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence southeasterly, along the fence, twelve feet and ten and one-half inches to the northeasterly corner of a brick house; thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the easterly side of said house, twenty-two feet and one inch; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, along the rear of lots numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and 56½ East Third Street, or part of them, twenty-five feet to the easterly line of the grounds of a church fronting on Second Avenue; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to a point distant fifty feet southerly from the southerly line of Third Street; thence on a slightly diagonal line across an alley and along a fence, thirteen feet nine inches; thence easterly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, and along a fence twenty-three feet and ten inches to the westerly line of 54 Third Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue along a fence and through the centre of a party wall, forty-nine feet to the southerly line of East Third Street; and thence easterly, along said southerly line, thirty-three feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, as the same premises are now occupied and inclosed, be said several dimensions more or less. And also the free use and right of way of an alley three feet six inches wide, commencing at Third Street, one hundred feet east of Second Avenue, and running from said street southerly, parallel with said avenue back to the rear buildings on the premises above mentioned, which said premises are known as numbers 54 and 56 East Third Street; also the lots of ground with the buildings thereon erected in the rear of numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and 56½ East Third Street, and the ground and premises used for yard purposes extending to the fence, separating the rear from the front houses numbers 50 and 52 East Third Street. And also all the land and premises lying and immediately in the rear of said 56½ East Third Street, running back to the rear line of said rear houses, being part of the same land and premises devised to Abraham S. Cornwell by Catharine Weeks, by her will dated December 6, 1881.—Dated November 30th, 1896.

FORBES J. HENNESSY, Referee.

PLATT & BOWERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, January 11th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1896.

FORBES J. HENNESSY, Referee.

PLATT & BOWERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 52 and 54 William Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PFEIFER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PFEIFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1896. CHARLES PFEIFER, MATILDA PFEIFER, Administrators. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Administratrs, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. s22-1aw6mTu

PURDY, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Purdy, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1896. J. HARSEN PURDY, B. AYMAR SANDS, Executors. JOHN M. BOWERS, Attorney for Executors. d22-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HARTY, THOMAS F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles H. Carr, Michael Carr, Hugh Carr, Joseph McGuire, Michael McGuire, John McGuire, Catharine Murphy, Ann Welling, cousins of THOMAS F. HARTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, and to the uncles and aunts of said decedent, Thomas F. Harty, on the part of his father, Michael Harty, deceased, and to the cousins of said decedent, Thomas F. Harty, who are children of his deceased uncles or aunts on the part of his father, Michael Harty, deceased, and to Patrick McGuire, an uncle of said decedent, Thomas F. Harty, on the part of his mother, Mary Harty, deceased, and to the cousins of said decedent, Thomas F. Harty, who are children of Patrick McGuire, the above-named maternal uncle of the decedent, Thomas F. Harty, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas H. Riley of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas F. Harty, late of the City and County of New York, deceased,

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and testament of Thomas F. Harty, late of the City and County of New York, deceased.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

VAN COTT & ERSKINE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 52 Wall Street, New York City. ja5-1aw6mTu

HOFSASS, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. HOFSASS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in Middle Village, New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1896. JOHN NEEDERSTEIN, Executor, Middle Village, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTu

REINHART, CHARLES STANLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES STANLEY REINHART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1896. JOSEPH W. REINHART, Administrator, o6-1aw6mTu

REISSER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE REISSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jonathan Marshall, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1896. ANNIE L. REISSER, EMIL FRICK, Executors. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Attorney for Executors. 247 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy21-1aw6mTu

SANDS, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. SANDS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1896. LEVI P. MORTON, PHILIP J. SANDS, Executors. FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New York City. s29-1aw6mTu

SCOTT, LEONARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas J. Briggs and Warren C. Briggs, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Scott, deceased; Eva S. Pinyes, formerly Eva S. Muse, individually and as trustee for Leonora S. Muse, and Leonora S. Muse, James B. Scott, Charlotte J. Klitts, Matilda Martin, John Whitmore, Joel S. Whitmore, James Weeks, Caroline Perkins, Lavinia Chamberlin, Sarah A. Lamphear, Margaret A. Norcross, Caroline K. Day, Howard Scott, Willis Scott, Emma Scott, Rebecca W. Hobbs, William A. Scott, Joel C. Scott, Salda M. S. Palmer, Sarah A. Scott, Lydia Cameron, Jewett Palmer, trustee; New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Maurice Leyne, Potter and Noel, and to all persons interested in the estate of LEONARD SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas J. Briggs, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

J. H. V. A., S.

PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, New York. d15-1aw6mTu

SIEGERT, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SIEGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1896. AUGUSTA C. KRANCHER, Administratrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City. o13-1aw6mTu

WHITE, LOUISE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ann Minot, Mary Dacres, Mary Jane Harkness, Ema Isaacs, a legatee and minor less than fourteen years old, residing with her father, Flossie Misell, a legatee and minor more than fourteen years old, Newton Bradley Misell, a legatee and minor, less than fourteen years old, residing with his parents, Gracie Elizabeth Curris, a legatee and minor, less than fourteen years old, residing with her grandmother, Elizabeth A. Smith, Ella Mendez, Florence N. Leo, Mrs. George H. Davis, Rose Davis, a legatee and minor more than fourteen years old, and Stephen Bravo, and to all persons interested in the estate of LOUISE WHITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simeon N. Leo, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja5-1aw0wTu

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 9, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Lady Furness.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatamala must be directed "per Andes"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Belluccia; at $8 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III."); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. $25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. $31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31, at 1:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE **Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA**, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS**, returning via **JAMAICA**, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 9, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Special Trip Round the World
$560.

R. M. S. "Aorangi," intended to leave London, March 17th, 1897, via Tenerife, Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, and Vancouver, tickets good twelve months.

For particulars apply at 353 Broadway, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE..Deloncle, Sat., Jan. 9, 9 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot..Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM		Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM	
Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM		Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM	
Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM		Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM	

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon		Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon	
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon		Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon	
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon		Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon	
Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon		Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 8
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Jan. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 12
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast Freight Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

‡NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM | ‡Ems, Jan. 28, 10 AM
‡Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM | ‡Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
‡Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM | ‡Normania, Fe. 13, 11 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 5th and 16th, and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27
PARIS.....Jan. 13 | PARIS.....Feb. 3
NEW YORK.....Jan. 20 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 10

WINTER CRUISE.
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Jan. 6, noon | BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon
Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM | Noordland, Jan. 27, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC

MAYOR WURSTER'S MESSAGE

IT WAS SENT YESTERDAY TO THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

It Will Probably Be the Last Mayor's Message—Water from the Adirondacks for Greater New York —The City's Finances.

The annual message of Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn was transmitted and read to the Board of Aldermen of that city at the first meeting of the year, yesterday afternoon. The message is significant, in that it will probably be the last to be issued by a Mayor of Brooklyn. It naturally treats of many things in connection with the greater city.

Some interesting correspondence with State Engineer Adams, who recently declared his belief in the feasibility of supplying Greater New York with water from the upper Hudson Valley, is given. Mayor Wurster wrote to Mr. Adams:

"I believe the next attempt to secure additional water supply for these cities should be in the direction which you suggest, and on a scale sufficiently large to insure an adequate supply for many years to come. I will heartily co-operate with you in your efforts to accomplish what you so ably set forth in your statement of the subject."

Mr. Adams, in his reply, said:

Water from the Adirondacks.

"I am having prepared a report embracing a continuation of the upper Hudson watershed survey, which will be presented to the Legislature this Winter.

"I recognize the difficulties and the objections which may be made against the idea of the State entering the question of a water supply for a portion of its inhabitants, but it may be possible to meet those difficulties.

"The State owns the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers; it owns 800,000 acres of land in the Adirondacks, which the Constitution forbids to be sold. It ought to own 2,000,000 more acres in the Adirondacks.

"The Adirondacks are a natural conservatory of water; they should be kept forever as a forest. The soil is absolutely worthless for agricultural purposes; there can never be large communities of people within its borders, and water collected should be as pure as nature provides for us anywhere.

"The State owns the Champlain and Erie Canals—the waters of the Adirondacks are vital to their continued existence. We hope for increased commerce on them in the near future; increased water supply will be demanded and must be met, and it seems to be good sense to provide a supply at the same time for nearly half the people of the State. It is up there in boundless quantities—it can be stored at a minimum cost—it can be delivered by gravity to the people of Greater New York, and on its way down to the people of the Hudson Valley."

Brooklyn's Water Supply.

On the local water supply, the message says:

"The problem of increasing the water supply has received much attention, and, while the supply is adequate for some years to come, there is necessity for action in the matter of increasing it for the future.

"The average daily consumption for the first eleven months of 1896 was 80,017,847, an increase of about 4,000,000 gallons. The engineer of the water supply has stated that 114,000,000 gallons per day is a conservative estimate of the water which could be obtained from the present watershed on Long Island, without going into Suffolk County, and that there would be times when we could get 130,000,000 gallons. In such calculations, however, the minimum amount is always used as a basis. Estimating the increased consumption at 4,000,000 gallons each year, this increased supply of 34,000,000 gallons would last for about eight years.

"This is exclusive of the experiments with the deep well supply, which are now being made, and by which 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 gallons per day is secured. If, in time, it is ascertained that these do not draw from the estimated supply given above, the water pumped from them could be added to the estimate of 114,000,000 gallons, and give us a supply for a number of years additional.

"We are using now about two-thirds of our estimated available supply, and, from the best information I can gain, New York is in a like condition, and will be required to seek for a new supply about the same time. While there is no fear of any lack of water in the immediate future, at the same time the additional supply required in a few years will no doubt have to be taken from a long distance, and it will require considerable time to procure it. I am heartily in favor of action being taken looking toward a lasting supply."

The Mayor adds that the work to prevent pollution of the water supply has been vigorously prosecuted. The water receipts increased over $55,000 last year, and the city added 18 miles to its sewer system, making a total now of 536 miles.

The City Debt.

Touching upon the city's finances, the Mayor says that to defray the cost of permanent additions to municipal property bonds were issued to the amount of $4,469,097.41, and bonds calling for $1,577,361.01 were redeemed. The principal purposes for which bonds were issued were the following: $1,200,000 for water construction, $542,000 for new school buildings, $538,000 for sewer construction, $500,000 for local improvements, $482,000 for work on the new East River Bridge, and $205,855 to purchase the New Utrecht water plant.

Following is a tabulated statement of the city debt:

	Amount Dec. 31, 1895.	Amount Dec. 1, 1896.
Permanent debt payable from taxation	$38,028,160.93	$40,717,403.34
Water debt	16,196,000.00	16,182,855.00
Tax certificates and certificates of indebtedness payable from taxes	700,000.00	8,000,000.00
Temporary debt, payable from assessments	2,804,361.01	8,020,000.00
Total gross debt	$57,728,521.94	$62,920,258.34
Sinking fund invested	5,691,521.94	6,972,160.93
Net debt	$52,037,000.00	$56,948,097.41

Higher Tax Valuations.

The Board of Assessors increased the valuation of property for purposes of taxation from $566,346,807 to $582,847,633, an advance of $16,500,826. Of this, $9,199,940 was due to new buildings.

The amount of money collected by the Department of Arrears for the first eleven months of 1896 was $2,328,659.64, a slight increase over the preceding year.

During the year eleven new school buildings and one high school and many additions to existing buildings were opened. These contain 151 classrooms and 7,556 seats. The message says:

"The number of pupils on Oct. 31 was 127,571, an increase of 8,320 over the previous year. This increase is much greater than in the preceding year, causing a greater lack of accommodations. To adequately accommodate the present school population, nearly 200 classrooms are required, but 107 will be supplied early in this year by the completion of buildings now in the course of erection.

"The Board of Education has determined to erect thirteen new buildings and additions as soon as the money is provided therefor. There are now five buildings in course of construction, and eight sites have been purchased in the year, making sixteen owned by the city for future use."

The Mayor calls attention to the health of the city, which, he says, has been maintained at a high standard. The death rate remained as low as during the previous year, namely, 20.5 per 1,000. The number of deaths for the first eleven months was 20,835, and the estimated population of the city was 1,125,000.

The police force was increased from 1,752 to 1,898. The number of arrests was 42,620. Fire Department statistics show that 1,967 alarms were responded to during the year, and the losses by fire amounted to $1,335,967.

The Mayor states that owing to the condition of the city's finances, immediate investment in gas or electric light plants is not feasible. He deems it advisable hereafter to limit the time in grants of franchises.

The Civil Service Commission also comes in for a share of discussion. There were 43 examinations held during the year, with over 5,000 competitors. The number of appointments to non-competitive positions was 87, and to competitive positions, 411.

As to Consolidation.

The Mayor says:

"In the matter of the consolidation of our city with New York, the question of preventing the imposition of any undue burden upon Brooklyn is an important one. I directed attention to the fact that we pay our taxes in advance for the expenditures to be made, while New York borrows the money for city expenses from January to October, when the taxes are paid. To continue the two systems in the consolidated city would be impossible, and as New York cannot pay two years' taxes at once, it will be necessary for one payment to be omitted in Brooklyn.

"It seems to me wiser to omit any payment of taxes in this city this year, except for county purposes, and then we will start even with New York in the consolidated city. To arrange this matter, however, it would require a special act of the Legislature, as the proposed charter of the Greater New York will not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1898."

East River Tunnel.

The message also says the Atlantic Avenue Commissioners will favor a tunnel under East River, and the operation of electric cars from New York through tunnel and subway in Atlantic Avenue to the city line.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

UNIVERSITY AND SEMINARY.

A Courteous Controversy over an Agreement About a Gift.

The Directors of the Union Theological Seminary and the New York University Council are at the present time engaged in a courteous discussion over the interpretation of an agreement entered into by them in 1890. This agreement was made in 1890 on the occasion of a gift to each by Charles Butler. It was to the effect that the university "will confer the degree of Bachelor of Divinity upon such student or students of the seminary at the time of graduation as shall be recommended therefor by the Directors and Faculty of the seminary." Then was provided reciprocity in library and lecture privileges. This agreement was to be published by each of the parties in its annual catalogue.

On Nov. 2 the Council of the New York University sent a statement to the Directors of the seminary claiming that the university had lived up to the agreement, but the seminary had failed, inasmuch as it had not published the agreement in full in its catalogue, and, besides, was soliciting the same degrees from the Regents of the University of the State. The statement concluded with the announcement that though the seminary had violated the agreement, and thus rendered it void, the university would continue to extend the privileges. But it would also include all theological schools of high standing within easy reach of the university graduate school at Washington Square, including the General Theological Seminary, Princeton, Drew, and New Brunswick Seminaries.

A reply to this statement was sent by the Board of Directors of the seminary under date of Nov. 16. In this the board says: "We did not and could not properly publish in our catalogue your offer to confer the degree of B. D. upon 'such student or students of the seminary at the time of graduation as might be recommended therefor by our Board of Directors and our Faculty' for the reason that we were not agreed that it was desirable that our students should have that degree." As to the reciprocity in library and lecture privileges, the Directors said they valued these, and in their judgment there should be established "larger and richer privileges for students of both institutions." The reason given for applying to the Regents for degrees was that another university had as great a claim upon the seminary as New York University, and it was "better to apply to neither of these universities to confer the degree."

At a meeting of the University Council yesterday a reply was made to the letter of the Board of Directors of the seminary. In this it is stated that under the interpretation of the agreement by the seminary, only the library and lecture privileges remain. As these same privileges have been extended to other theological seminaries, Union Seminary stands upon the same footing as do the others. Their relations now are simply those of academic hospitality, and not of agreement, and will be subject to such rules as may be set forth by the university.

NEW COLUMBIA TRUSTEES.

Two Chosen to Fill Vacancies—Prof. Chandler Leaves the Faculty.

The Trustees of Columbia University met yesterday afternoon. There were present William C. Schermerhorn, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Stephen P. Nash, F. A. Schermerhorn, Gerard Beekman, Edward Mitchell, W. Bayard Cutting, Seth Low, Bishop Potter, Dr. W. H. Draper, Dr. George C. Wheelock, Herman H. Cammann, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe, and J. B. Pine.

The board elected as Trustees W. Barclay Parsons, to take the place of Joseph Harper, deceased, and Frederic Bronson, to take the place of W. G. Lathrop, deceased. Mr. Parsons was graduated with the class of 1879, and from the School of Mines in 1882. He is engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr. Bronson was graduated in 1871, and from the Law School in 1873.

The thanks of the Trustees for gifts to the library were tendered to the following: Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, for bronze busts of Jupiter, Mercury, and other classical subjects; J. N. Hazard, for Hebrew manuscript; Dr. W. H. Draper, for a medical library; Samuel D. Babcock, for historical works; Benjamin Stern and Charles A. Dana, for Hebrew manuscript; G. K. Sheridan, for a fund for the purchase of Sanskrit books, and Duke de Loubat, for Mexican manuscript.

The resignation of Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, was accepted, and Prof. Chandler was thanked for his long services to the university.

The model of the new university building will remain on exhibition at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, until Jan. 15.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the arrivals on incoming steamships yesterday were the following:

French Line steamship La Normandie, from Havre: Mr. and Mrs. E. Amblard, Isaac MacCrum, L. F. Delisle, A. Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. S. Johnson, Jules Lavanoux, W. W. Magee, J. Mangold, C. Muller, and M. Scheidecker.

Cunard Line steamship Aurania, from Liverpool and Queenstown: H. Dicketts, Viscount Gough, W. Green, Frank Moore, D. A. Ross, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Weicher.

Spring Opening
of
Foreign Cotton Dress Goods and Shirtings.

French Percale, Organdie, Piqué, Plumetis, plain and fancy Batiste, Irish Dimity, and Scotch Gingham.

Fancy Dress Linens,
—exclusive designs.—
Shirtings,
In stripe, check and plaid—the latest foreign novelties.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED FRAUD OF NATIONAL LEAD TRUST TRUSTEES.—Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday sustained a demurrer to the complaint of Thomas H. Uneckles in his suit to recover $60,000 from Henry Hentz and others for their alleged fraudulent representations as Trustees of the National Lead Trust that that trust was a legal organization and legally entitled to issue certificates of shares, by means of which he was induced to buy shares of the par value of $60,000. Justice Russell holds that it is only where a fraudulent design is conceived to unlawfully obtain property from a person, to whom this wrongdoer stands in a position of trust and confidence, that a fraudulent assertion of a legal position, known to the wrongdoer to be untrue, and used in the purposes of his fraudulent scheme, that the court may aid in remedying the wrong done. This was not such a case, as it was not charged that the Trustees knew their allegations to be false, and plaintiff was not only aware of all the facts upon which the conclusion of invalidity depended, but was a consenting party to its terms, and the procedure under it, which would deprive him of a right to move in the courts against his partners in the illegal action.

***

REMEDY AGAINST ADMINISTRATOR FOR FRAUD OF HIS INTESTATE.—An interesting question as to the application of funds in the hands of an administrator to pay debts fraudulently incurred by the intestate was decided yesterday by Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term. Adolf Berger, a few months before his death, in September, 1895, purchased property of Benjamin H. Howell and others on his written representation that he had $15,500 of assets, with but $2,000 of liabilities. Mr. Howell brought suit against Regina Burger and another, as administrators of Adolf, to impress with a trust whatever merchandise or proceeds thereof which defendants received after the death of the intestate, and held by them when the action was brought. An inventory showed that there were $2,700 of claims against $2,280 of assets. Justice Beach gives judgment for plaintiff, holding that the inference of insolvency was made out, and that decedent's statement was fraudulent; that plaintiffs, after rescission of the contract whereunder his property was acquired by the fraud of the vendee, could successfully follow and reclaim it in equity, subject to the limitation that it must appear that they have no adequate remedy at law, and also that the proceeds of the property be clearly identified.

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STANDARD OIL OFFICERS NOT OBLIGED TO TESTIFY.—The application for and order to compel John Bushnell, William Rockefeller, and others to answer questions put to them as witnesses before a Commissioner appointed under an order of the Common Pleas of Warren County, Penn., in a case pending in that court was yesterday denied by Justice Truax. The action was to compel the United Pipe Lines Company to recognize the title of the plaintiff, the National Transit Company, to shares of stock, and the defense was that plaintiff was a mere cloak for the Standard Oil Trust, which was seeking to ruin defendant's business. Justice Truax holds that the Legislature of this State was under no obligations, except perhaps the obligations of comity, to fix any punishment for a refusal to testify in such a case, but it having fixed a punishment, a fine not exceeding $25, and imprisonment not exceeding five days, that is the only punishment that can be inflicted by the Court.

***

CONVERSION OF BOOKS.—Thomas P. Hughes, a clergyman, engaged in general literary work, who had agreed with George E. Rainous to write three articles treating of fiction, at the price of $10 for each, received sets of books from Rainous to aid him in his work. Failing to return these books, Mr. Hughes was sued by Rainous in a District Court for their conversion. He interposed a counterclaim, and also averred that there was a custom whereby books sent by authors or publishers to literary critics or composers for the purpose of review, became the property of the latter as matter of convention or usage, and judgment was given in his favor. The Appellate Term, Justice Bischoff giving the opinion, has directed a new trial, holding that it is impossible to construe the contract with the defendant as one for review of the books sent him, and hence the custom in question was immaterial. The Court holds, further, that where the defense to a cause of action was held untenable upon appeal, as in this case, and the counterclaim interposed is greater than the plaintiff's claim, a judgment simply for the defendant, but not for affirmative recovery, cannot, upon plaintiff's appeal, be supported on the theory that enough of the counterclaim was allowed to meet plaintiff's claim. In conversion, demand is held to be unnecessary where defendant has tortiously disposed of the goods, even though his possession was lawful.

***

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—The Camp Manufacturing Company sought to hold two of the Directors of the Reamer Lumber Company, a corporation, liable for goods sold to the corporation, under the stock corporation law of 1892, which makes all the Directors jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the corporation in case of failure to file a signed and verified annual report of their company's condition. Justice Russell of the Supreme Court, before whom the case was tried, directed a judgment in favor of the defendants, on the ground that the liability of the Directors was secondary in its character, and not enforceable until a judgment was first obtained against the corporation.

***

WHEN FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MAY SUE.—In a suit by the American Broom and Brush Company, a Virginia corporation, against William H. Adickes, to recover for brooms sold, one of the defenses on the trial in the First District Court was that plaintiff, being a foreign corporation, and not having obtained and filed a certificate as required by the general corporation law of 1892, could not maintain the action. On defendant's appeal from judgment against him, the Apellate Term, Justice Bischoff giving the opinion, held that the action may be maintained upon a contract made without the State, (in this case the contract depended upon confirmation at the home office of orders taken within the State by traveling salesmen.) That the corporation may have an office within the State does not, it is held, alter the question, where the contract did not call for the doing of business within the State.

***

BEQUEST FOR A PUBLIC FOUNTAIN UPHELD.—Mrs. Angelina Crane, by her will, after giving $5,000 to each of various charitable institutions, and $5 to her daughter, Edith H. Simmons, bequeathed her residuary estate to the City of New York, "to be expended, if such expenditure is sanctioned by law, in the erection of a drinking fountain to my memory." On appeal by Mrs. Simmons, the daughter, the Appellate Division has affirmed the Surrogate's decree admitting the will to probate. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion, says the bequest was valid if applicable to corporate purposes generally, and equally valid if limited to one of those purposes, and the erection of a fountain in a city was clearly a corporate purpose. The court holds that the provision against giving more than one-half of the estate to institutions applies only to benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, and religious or missionary societies, and does not apply to bequests to a State, to individuals, or to public municipal corporations.

***

RECOVERY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES SET ASIDE.—Emily Schultz, on the 23d of August, 1891, was severely injured while alighting from an open car of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, at Fifth Street and First Avenue. It was rainy, and the side curtains were down. She testified on the trial of her suit against the company, which took place five years after the accident, that the conductor stopped the car to permit people to alight; that her father, who was with her, got down upon the ground, and then she started to get down, but when she was on the car steps, which were wet and slippery, the car was started, causing her to slip and fall. At the time of the trial, plaintiff's father was dead, the conductor of the car could not be found, the driver knew nothing about any accident having occurred, and no passengers were produced. The Appellate Division has reversed a judgment given for plaintiff on the verdict of the jury. Justice Williams, in his opinion, says the question was whether, upon plaintiff's own testimony, it was shown that there was negligence on the part of the defendant. Two weeks after the accident she had made a written statement that the car was standing and not moving when she got off and fell, and in view of that statement the Court concludes that negligence was not established. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Barrett concur with Justice Williams; Justice Rumsey writes a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Patterson concurs.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"I want to unburden myself on a subject which has been on my mind for years," said the down-town merchant, who has been riding on the Sixth Avenue elevated road for years. "You may or may not have noticed what I call one-handed guards. By this I mean the guards who consider it their first duty to catch the bellcord with one hand as the train enters a station, and open one gate at a time, first one and then the other. This has been a source of annoyance to me and others for a long time, and just now the one-handed guards seem to be growing in number. There is ample time for them to use both hands in opening the gates, and catch the bellcord in time to signal, and I would suggest that the General Manager organize a school of instruction for these one-sided guards, as a feature of his proposed reforms."

***

In consequence of the celerity with which Col. Waring's street cleaners removed the snow from the main thoroughfares, many persons who own sleighs and cutters have not been able to enjoy any sleighing this Winter. The proprietor of a large boarding stable in the vicinity of Madison Square said the other day that there were twelve fine sleighs in his stable that had not been taken out since the snow fell, although most of the owners had manifested a desire to go sleighing. "There has been tip-top sleighing in Central Park, and above the Park," said the stableman, "but my people couldn't get up to the Park without driving for a mile or so over bare pavements. One of my customers proposed to have his sleigh drawn up empty to the Park entrance, but his wife said that she would rather wait for another snowstorm."

***

Ernst Neyer, who was recently selected as leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, is not forming new associations by becoming officially connected with that regiment. For the past fifteen years he has given valuable aid to the members of the Seventh in his preparation of company entertainments. Lieut. H. C. Du Val of the Ninth Company says of Mr. Neyer: "He will make an admirable bandmaster, for he has just the qualities requisite to handle men, and get the best work possible out of them. He has trained and led all of the choruses pertaining to the Ninth Company's musical and theatrical entertainments for the last twelve or fifteen years."

***

Not long ago a commercial traveler complained at the office of the Wagner Palace Car Company that he had lost a handbag and contents on one of the sleeping cars of that company. Search was ordered for the missing property and soon a report came back that it could not be found. Thereupon the commercial traveler, with a brusque show of indignation, put in a bill for $75. While the claim was under consideration the bag turned up and was promptly shipped to its owner C. O. D. After a few days the bag was returned to the company because the owner would not pay the charges on it. In the course of handling the bag flew open and disclosed two newspapers and a linen collar. Nothing further was heard about the claim for $75.

***

The first words a large, fat man said to his seatmate in an up-town elevated train attracted the attention of every other passenger in the car. His voice was metallic in quality and was combined with a staccato stutter. "I see the bulls and bears are at it again," he declared. His seatmate, an undersized man, evidently a stranger to him, looked startled. "The bulls and bears in Wall Street, I mean," continued the large man. The small man breathed a sigh of relief. "They're great fellers down there, but I am up to their tricks," chuckled the speaker. Then, without any further preface, he proceeded to dissect brokers and speculative methods. No department of Wall Street was left untouched. He even went so far as to give the little man tips on how to win. When the train reached Forty-second Street the little man plucked up courage enough to say admiringly: "I suppose you are a broker." There was a pause and then the big man said: "No, not yet." "Getting ready?" then persisted the small man. "N-o-o!" returned the speculative expert. "I'm selling a patent lamp trimmer at present."

***

A miss of fourteen has just reaped the reward of being specially wideawake about this time twelve months ago. She then received a Christmas present from an intimate friend, who, not happening to have a card with him when he sent it, wrote a short inscription on an accompanying slip of paper, and signed it with his initials. The receiver had two other friends whose initials were the same, and although she had a shrewd guess as to the real sender of the present, she wrote her very grateful thanks for it to all three of her friends. This year she received a Christmas present from each of them.

Commencing
Tuesday, Jan. 5th. 1897.
Annual Sale of Linens.
Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Strangers in the city are invited to our warerooms, and with plainly marked tags, they can readily see that besides the great variety of original artistic designs, our factory prices are extremely low. Just now some very handsome pieces that were finished too late for Christmas are marked far below their value; also all the odds and ends that served as samples, are now at reduced prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Registered Trade Mark.
One Feature of Our Annual Linen Sale is
Hemstitched
BED LINEN.

2347 Pairs Pillow Cases
224 Bolster Cases
881 Pairs Sheets

A large portion of these have been imported specially for this sale, and marked at very close prices.

PILLOW CASES.
22½x36 inch...$1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 per pair.
25x36 inch...1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50 per pair
27x36 inch...1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.75 per pair

BOLSTER CASES.
21x60 inch.....$1.00 each
21x72 inch.....$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 each

SHEETS.
2x2¾ yards.....$3.75, 4.50, 5.50 per pair
2½x2¾ yards....$3.75, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 per pair

James McCutcheon & Co.
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West Twenty-third Street.

THE NEW GRAND JURY.

Sworn in by Judge Fitzgerald with No Special Charge.

Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, swore in the January Grand Jury. It was made up entirely of business men. The charge to the jury had no special significance. The members are as follows:

J. Henry Wadsworth, cotton goods, 83 Leonard Street, foreman; George F. Gantz, retired, Hotel Pomeroy; John N. Stearns, silks, 68 Greene Street; Jeremiah Pangburn, real estate, 71 Broadway; Dederick Bickerman, merchant, 458 Broadway; Louis P. Sandheim, clerk, 760 Broadway; Edwin L. Merrifield, hotel proprietor, Continental Hotel; James H. Hume, merchant, 613 West Fifty-ninth Street; Robert W. Gibson, architect, 18 Wall Street; Benjamin H. Herts, furniture, 894 Broadway; Daniel D. Wylie, Vice President, 132 West Twenty-fourth Street; Joseph Evans, painter, 16 Gramercy Park; Thomas J. French, retired, 136 West Eighty-first Street; Maynard Hollister, linens, 71 Worth Street; W. Irving Kent, treasurer, 94 Liberty Street; Silas Downing, importer, 480 Broadway; James O. Poillon, shipwright, 224 South Street; Charles H. Griffin, broker, 11 Wall Street; Hyman Sonn, grocer, 386 Washington Street; Charles W. Romeyn, architect, 48 Exchange Place; John W. Wood, real estate, 184 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Ralph M. Hyde, jeweler, 15 Union Square, and Gilbert Oakley, Jr., flour, 39 Cortlandt Street.

Would Return to Austria.

Derel Grossmann, a tall, well-dressed Austrian, visited Ellis Island yesterday and asked to be sent back to Austria. He had come here in August, his money was gone, and he was unable to obtain employment. As he has been here less than a year, he is still subject to deportation, at the expense of the steamship company on whose vessel he came, if the Immigration officials so direct. Mr. Grossmann said that he had been a prosperous carriage builder at home, and had built equipages for members of the Court. His factory had burned down, and not being insured he was left poor. He then came to this country to make a new start, but had been unsuccessful. He had a nephew in Buffalo, but had been unable to find him. He has a wife and two children in Austria. The Immigration officials will investigate his case.

Their Firm's Half Century.

The employes of J. W. Goddard & Sons were entertained at dinner at Delmonico's last night by the members of the firm, Warren N. and F. Norton Goddard, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the concern. Earlier in the day the Messrs. Goddard received a handsome loving cup of silver from the employes.

Annual Sale
OF
Ladies' Underwear
Tuesday, January 5th.
OPENING EXHIBITION
of
SHIRT WAISTS.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Annual Sale of Linens.
Tuesday, January 5th.

66 in. Bleached Damask	.65	per yard
5-8 Napkins to Match	$1.50	" doz.
8-4 Fine Damask	.75	" yard
5-8 Napkins to Match	$1.75	" doz.
3-4 " " "	$2.65	" "
8-4 Heavy Bleached Double Damask	$1.00	per yard
5-8 Napkins to Match	$2.00	" doz.
3-4 " " "	$3.00	" "
8-4 Double Damask Table Cloths	$2.25	each
8-10 " " " "	$2.75	"
8-12 " " " "	$3.25	"
5-8 Napkins to Match	$2.25	per doz.
3-4 " " "	$3.25	" "

HEMSTITCHED SETS.

8-4 Table Cloth and 1 doz. Napkins	$4.75	set
8-10 " " " " " "	$5.25	"
8-12 " " " " " "	$5.75	"

TOWELS.

Extra Large Hemmed Huck	$1.50	per doz.
All Linen, Fringed, Huck	$2.00	"
Hemstitched Huck	$2.40	"
Hemstitched Huck and Damask	$3.00	"
Fine Hemstitched, Heavy Irish Huck	$4.75	"
Fine Hemstitched Huck,—Damask Border	$6.00	"

LINEN SHEETS.

2½x2½ yards, Hemstitched, unlaundered, $3.00 per pair.

22½x36 in. Hemstitched, Linen Pillow Cases, $1.10 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

RAY LOSES HIS CASE.

James R. and Foxhall Keene Not Responsible for His Injuries.

On Aug. 22, 1891, Thomas Ray, then fifteen years old, a stable lad employed by Albert Cooper, trainer for James R. and Foxhall Keene, was thrown by a vicious colt and so badly injured that one of his legs had to be amputated. Two years later guardians for Ray brought suit against Cooper to recover damages, on the ground that Ray had sustained his hurts through the negligence of the trainer. Justice Pryor dismissed the suit, after suggesting that an action might have been brought under the section of the statute which provides that children under sixteen years old shall not be employed in certain pursuits.

Before Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case came up again in the form of an action against James R. and Foxhall Keene for $50,000 damages for "wrongfully compelling or permitting young Ray to ride their horses in races when they knew that such occupation was dangerous to the life, limb, health, and morals of the boy." Col. James and A. I. Elkus appeared for Ray, and Shipman, Larocque & Choate defended the suit.

The boy testified that on the morning he was hurt, Cooper made him ride the colt around the track. He told Cooper he was frightened, and the trainer threatened him with a stick if he did not ride.

After the plaintiff's testimony was all in, Mr. Larocque asked that the case be dismissed. He argued that the statute against the employment of children applied only to children employed for exhibition purposes, and declared that even if the boy's story was true, the Keenes had not been shown to be responsible for his employment, and that the trainer alone was liable. In spite of Col. James's contention that the jury should be allowed to decide on the merits of the case, Justice Bischoff dismissed the suit. Col. James said he would take an appeal.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Royal Shoe Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Siegmund Kaliske, Edward Kaliske, and George P. Heimberger of New York.

—Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company of Troy; capital, $300,000. Directors—Edmund Fitzgerald, Annie T. Fitzgerald, and Thomas F. Fitzgerald of Troy.

—Vice Versa Electric Lamp Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph Worth, Maurice B. Haymen, and George W. Gorton of New York City.

—The A. J. Luce Hop Company, to deal in hops, malt, and brewers' supplies in Oneida, Madison County; capital, $25,000. Directors—Alfred J. Luce, Julia A. Luce, and Nancy A. Luce of Oneida.

—Empire Coal Company of Elmira, to deal in hard and soft coals and coke; capital, $150,000. Directors—Chauncey N. Shipman of Buffalo and John Brand and George Brand of Elmira.

—The American Loan Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Sigmund Wetzler, Morris Fromme, and Jefferson Wetzler of New York City, and Edmund Lyon of Rochester.

—The J. J. Ryan Company of Troy, to manufacture and deal in cotton, wool, and merino waste; capital, $5,000. Directors—John J. Ryan, Seward Rickerson, and William D. O'Brien of Troy.

—The Challenge Wood Pulp Grinder Company of Rochester, to manufacture wood-pulp grinders; capital, $150,000. Directors—Bernard Ellers, William A. Murphy, Anna M. Ellers, and Georgia Hunt Murphy of Rochester.

—The Vanderbilt Improvement Company of Rochester, to deal in lands and erect buildings in Monroe County and to develop and deal in water power for lighting, heating, and power purposes; capital, $500,000. Directors—Walter A. Parce of Fairport, Dean Alvord and Edmund Lyon of Rochester.

On a Mission to Mexico.

Among the arrivals on the French Line steamship La Normandie, from Havre, yesterday, was the Baron N. Gostkowski, Governor of a French Colony near Timbuctoo. He said that he was going to Mexico on an important mission the nature of which he could not divulge.

COL. KRAUSS'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The Strange Letter Which He Left for His Wife.

Otto A. Krauss, a member of several German clubs and societies, and well known in the wine trade in this city, left home on Nov. 17 last, ostensibly on a business trip to Mexico. He has not been heard from since.

He lived at 23 West Ninety-sixth Street with his wife and young son, and his family relations are said to have been pleasant. The mystery of his disappearance is increased by a letter which he left, addressed to his wife, in his box in a safe deposit vault, where he kept his securities, of which he had about $17,000, just before he left the city. He told his wife, as he boarded the train on his departure for Mexico, to go to the vault and look after his matters, giving her his key. Two or three days after, she went to the vault and found all the securities gone and the letter addressed to her which read in substance:

"You need not look for me again for many years. I cannot stand it here any longer. You have been a good wife to me. I did not deserve you. Be kind to Leo. I will do my share toward his future support."

This was the first intimation Mrs. Krauss had that anything was wrong with her husband. His family and friends have concluded that he is the victim of some mental disorder. It is remembered now that he had complained for some time of his nerves and his head.

The State Department has been asked to instruct United States Consuls throughout Mexico to keep a lookout for him, and apprise Mrs. Krauss, or Judge Henry C. Botty, his attorney, if he should be seen or heard from in that country. Mr. Krauss, or, as his friends call him, Col. Krauss, is about forty-four years of age, over six feet in height, with a heavy, dark brown beard and mustache, and a military bearing.

Passengers Booked for Europe.

Over 250 passengers are booked to sail on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia which will sail to-day for Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Naples, and Alexandria. One party, which will visit the Holy Land, is composed of the Right Rev. P. A. Ludden, the Revs. James Donnelly, J. J. Kennedy, J. J. McDonnell, all of Syracuse, N. Y., and the Rev. J. J. McDonald of Binghamton, N. Y. Other passengers are Mme. Bakhmeteff, Thomas S. Doyle, United States Consul at Beyreuth; Mrs. Doyle, Miss Dorothy Doyle, and Louis G. Doyle; Capt. F. A. Gualco, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gilsey, Everett N. Huggins, Baron Carl von Zedlitz-Leipe, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Sears, Mr. and Mrs. John W. McLean, Gen. and Mrs. J. K. Mizner, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Magoun, Prof. William Watson, William Fahnestock, and Frederick J. Reville.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Aller, for Southampton and Bremen, the following are booked: Wallace Buell, Lieut. C. H. Jaeger and Lieut. C. Maurer of the German Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Quensell.

Is W. G. Wood Irrational?

The Commission in Lunacy appointed to examine into the sanity of William G. Wood, who is now in the Tombs Prison under an accusation of forgery, took testimony for two hours yesterday in the jury room of the Criminal Court Building. Jewelers who had sold him thousands of dollars' worth of goods as presents for women testified that they considered him irrational. The hearing will be continued on Thursday.

J. G. Beresford Well Again.

J. G. Beresford surprised yachtsmen yesterday by strolling into the New York Yacht Club house. Mr. Beresford has been ill with typhoid fever for eight weeks, and his friends were delighted to see him out again. He was recognized at once, in spite of a beard he has grown. Mr. Beresford is going to Aiken, N. C., this week, where he will rest during the Winter months.